OCTOBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3455.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To pass through READING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage since his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh: Having duly considered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much less time than formerly, for which purpose he has supplied himself with several excellent horses and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future custom. From the 19th instant the journey between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh (during the summer season) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the passengers, he intends not to admit more than seven in each stage. He likewise purposes to keep a stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle twice in each week, during the summer season, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, solicits a continuation of his former customers, and remains the public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will start and arrive during the summer season as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, and at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harrisburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

☞ The stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle will be so accommodated, as to arrive at Carlisle from Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at noon: the same days in each week will bring passengers from Carlisle to Philadelphia the same evening.

BILL of FARE.

Passage from Carlisle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harrisburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way passengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one passenger.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Hoopes, late of Edgmont township, Delaware county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, as soon as possible, to the subscribers, in order for settlement.

JOEPPH ROBINS, } *Executors.*
DANIEL HOOPES, }

September 19th, 1796.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

FORTY acres of cleared land, situate in the township of Elsenborough, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Anthony Keasbey, Esq; and others; the soil is of an exellent quality, and the whole is enclosed with good fences. There is a young thrifty apple orchard on said premises, of near 100 trees. The whole to be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The above land lies adjoining the town of Salem, and is very suitable for building-lots. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. Enquire of the subscriber, in the town of Salem.

JESSE KEASBEY.

Salem, 16th September, 1796.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of *David Norman*, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, the 18th of the 10th month, on the premises,

A VALUBLE piece of LAND, pleasantly situated in Norriton township, Montgomery county, on the Swedesford road, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 from Norristown; containing 15 acres, 6 whereof are woodland, 6 watered meadow, and an orchard of the best grafted fruit trees; on the premises are erected a log dwelling-house, with a stone spring-house over a never-failing spring, and a compleat saw-mill and barrack, all under good roof, and repair; there is likewise on the premises a never-failing stream of water, and an excellent seat for a grist or paper mill, with 26 feet head and fall. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

MARY NORMAN, }
SAMUEL NORMAN, } *Execut.*
WILLIAM ELLIS, }

N. B. Likewise will be sold, at the same time, wheat and barley, by the bushel.

9th mo. 26th, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the beginning of the 7th Month last, a BULL STAG, supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN LEWIS.

Vincent township, Chester county, 9th Month, 22d, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of a healthy Negro BOY, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a team; he is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for 10 years, then to be manumitted agreeably to the laws of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedesborough, Sept. 20, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 22d of the 6th month last, from the subscriber, living in West-Nottingham, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, JEREMIAH FAGAN, better than eighteen years of age, light grey eyes, fair skin, and freckled, about five feet eight or nine inches high, short curly dark brown hair, pretty talkative, and apt to swear, when angry, this country born; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, with large metal buttons, a short coat, ditto, with wooden buttons, both lined with blue and brown lindsey, one fine shirt, two coarse, ditto, fustian jacket and trowsers, olive colour, one pair of coperas and one pair dyed trowsers, two wool hats, one new, coarse leather shoes, with large carved buckles, he is fond of driving a team. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HAINES.

Sept. 27th, 1796. ‖ 6. w.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premises is a large two story brick house, and frame kitchen adjoining, stone cart house, and convenient frame barn, hay house and stabling; also two tenements to accommodate small families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the same distance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and several landing places thereon, that shallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, easy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or grass, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, south Water-street, and for terms of sale, to the subscriber, on the premises.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

CAME to the plantation occupied by the subscriber, on the river Schuykill, about 3½ miles from Philadelphia, in the course of the canal now making, one red and white COW, with a white face, and a black ring or spot round the right eye. Also a dark brindled COW, with a few white spots about her belly; she gives milk from three teats. The owners are requested to pay the charges, and take them away.

CONRAD WILAN.

September 14, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, within a mile of Whitemarsh Church, about three weeks ago, a dark brindled COW, with a white streak along her back, has a crumpled horn, and is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILLIP LEAR.

Sept. 14th, 1796.

WHEREAS the partnership of *Jonathan Bowen & Son* is dissolved by mutual consent, all those that are indebted to said firm, are requested to come and settle the same by the 1st of October next; and all those that have any demands are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

JONATHAN BOWEN & SON.

Bridge-town, Sept. 10.

WAS taken up on the 6th instant, trespassing on the land of the subscriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, a small blaze in his face, and snip on his nose, three white feet, and is about 15 hands high, his off eye blind, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY PASCHALL.

Bell-Inn, Kingsessing, Sept. 17, 1796.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 49 days from Greenock (Scotland) the ship Fanny, Capt. Braine.——The Editor has been favoured with London Papers to the 4th, and Glasgow to the 5th of August.—Extracts follow:

SUABIA, July 17.

The Austrian armies, in the countries of Baden, and Wurtemberg, have since the 10th been again compelled to retreat, as they suffered a considerable loss on the 9th. On the 10th they left Carlsruhe, which the French entered on the evening of the next day. In the action near Wilbad, on the 9th, (according to official accounts from Stutgard) the Austrians lost about 1500 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.—Several squadrons of the Saxon hussars, and the chasseurs of Weymar, likewise suffered very much. The Austrian army is retiring through the Dutchy of Wurtemberg towards the Danube, and were encamped on the 14th inst. between Kanstadt, Ludwigsburgh and Waiblingen; whence their army retreated in two columns through the Vilsthal and Remsthal. The city of Stutgard on the 15th and 16th was obliged to deliver 60,000 pounds of bread to the Austrian camp.

The French have taken possession of Obernagold and Oberenzthal. The head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were on the 14th at Valhingen, have been removed to Helbron.

VERONA, June 27.

This morning a detachment of 1000 French entered Legnage, a Venetian fort. The Republicans now occupy the right bank of the Adige, and the Austrians the left. From the movements of the Austrians, it should seem, that they intended again to act offensively.

ROVEREDO, July 1.

Marshal Wurmser is expected to arrive this day from Inspruck, with several officers of distinction in his suite, among whom are generals Lager, Davidouich, Quasdanovich, &c.

MILAN, July 6.

There have been at Pavia and Lodi, several religious and civic festivals, in which the tree of liberty has been planted.

Great rejoicings have been made here on account of the reduction of the citadel.

Every thing announces that the Milanese will be speedily erected into a Republic. It is the interest of the French to come soon to a resolution on this point, for the purpose of organizing a national force, and making it serve for the defence of the country. It appears that the Austrians are assembling forces, to endeavour to penetrate into Lombardy. The French, who are obliged to occupy a great extent of country, have also much want of reinforcements. It appears, that their plan is to unite their other conquests to the Lombardian Republic. Deputies from Modena and Romagna are just arrived here, demanding this union.

GENOA, July 11.

In consequence of the complaints made by M. Faypouli, in his note to our government, several priests have been brought before the Police, and interrogated respecting the offensive processions. The priests replied, that they were made under their direction, and that at all times the good Catholics have had the liberty of going to visit the sanctuaries. It is certain, however, that the priests are the instigators of these processions, which are composed of the lowest class of the people. The Minister of the French Republic should have stated more plainly in this memorial that several members of the government promote these alarms, and that on them alone should fall the responsibility, if any disagreeable event took place. In vain will they say, to excuse themselves, that they were not able to restrain the people.

They will be replied to—"It was you who instigated the people; they were but your instrument, and it is on you that all our vengeance shall fall."

BASLE, July 18.

The minister, whom the Duke of Wurtemberg has sent here to conclude a peace with the French Republic, is named Wachter. It is said that the Duke of Wurtemberg has put himself at the head of the militia of the Dutchy, to repress the disorders and robberies committed by the army of Conde, a division of which, separated from the Austrians, have given themselves up to the most horrible excesses. It is added, that the Austrians have burnt all the magazines that were in the Brisgaw, and on the frontiers of the Margraviate of Baden. This loss is valued at several millions of florins.

The main body of Conde's troops, which formed a part of the Austrian army, beaten at Fribourg, is retired to Schaffausen. Two days ago, three or four thousand French, who were at Huningue, have passed the Rhine, and penetrated into the Margraviate of Baden, without experiencing the smallest resistance from the Austrians, who much weakened fled precipitately at their approach. A bridge is constructed under the cannon of Huningue, which serves for the transportation of heavy artillery.

It is false that M. Barthelemy has had conferences with the Marquis de Gallo; but it is believed that his frequent conversation with the Ministers of Naples and Holland, have for their object the Preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor.

PARIS, July 27.

The desertion of the regiment of Benger is officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French are in Manheim, and that a commissioner is arrived at Basle from the Emperor, to make overtures of peace to our Ambassador.

There is a report that Richery has engaged the British fleet off Cadiz.

Deputies are arrived at Genoa, from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French, in establishing that island as a Republic.

Letters from Wesel positively announce that the King of Prussia has offered his mediation to the Directory, to bring about a general pacification.

LONDON, August 2.

The officers and crews of the Resistance, of 44 guns, Capt. E. Packenham; and Orpheus, of 36 guns, Capt. Newcombe, now in the East-Indies, will share more prize money on their arrival in England, than ever fell to the lot of any others before them.

From the London Gazette—July 30.

Downing-street, July 30.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from Col. Graham, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Roverredo, July 4, 1796.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack in Monte Baldo on the 28th, since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, received from Lieut. Col. Cranford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Arch-duke Charles, of Austria, Eisingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, on the 7th and 8th instant, the Arch-duke remained in possession of Ettlingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his Royal Highness's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to

take its principal position at Freewen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th, the diſpoſitions were made to attack Gen. Moreau on the 10th in the poſition of the Murg, at Raſtadt, Kupenheim and Gertzbach, and on the 9th, while the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced poſts with a part of their army, while their principal force attacked Gen. Keim. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſupported his advanced poſts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but Gen. Keim, after having made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that General's left flank, did the ſame; and, as this unfortunate circumſtance gave the enemy poſſeſſion of all the paſſes in the mountains, on the Arch duke's left, his Royal Highneſs found himſelf under the neceſſity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion about 1600 men, and four pieces of cannon. The loſs of the French cannot be exactly aſcertained—but it muſt have been very conſiderable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the laſt accounts that were received from it. The Auſtrian General Frolich ſtill remained in the Briſgaw.

The enemy has paſſed the Lahn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the poſition of Bergen, having thrown proper garriſons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein.

At the Court of the Queen's Houſe, the 29th of July, 1796——preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, ſhould be farther prorogued to Thurſday, the 15th day of September following:—And the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which ſtand prorogued to Wedneſday, the 17th of Auguſt next, ſhould be farther prorogued to Friday, the 16th of September following:

By the King—A PROCLAMATION.

George R.

Whereas our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Thurſday, the 15th day of September next, we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare our royal will and pleaſure, that the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid 15th day of September next, be held and ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give their attendance accordingly at Weſtminſter on the ſaid 15th day of September next.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Houſe, the 29th day of July, 1796, in the 36th year of our reign.

August 3.

We have for ſome time paſt aſſerted, that a miſunderſtanding exiſted between this country and Spain, and that the Executive Directory were exerting all their influence upon the Spaniſh government, for the purpoſe of inducing it to declare war againſt this country. The following was publiſhed this morning as a

Manifeſto from the Court of Spain,

which the Marquis de las Caſas, Ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty at our court has, it is ſaid, by the direction of his court, preſented to Lord Grenville. Whether the manifeſto is or is not authentic, we have not yet been able to aſcertain. It is in ſubſtance as follows:—

"The Spaniſh cabinet retraces the origin of the coalition, and mentions the principal circumſtances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part, during their alliance, againſt the French Republic. This ſtatement is followed by an account of ſeveral tranſactions which have taken place before and ſince the receſſion of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as—

Firſt—The St. Jago prize ſhip, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of ſubſiſting treaties and legal forms.

Secondly—Divers circumſtances which attend the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occaſion the Spaniſh cabinet aſſerts, that the Britiſh commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spaniſh commanders; and that they carried off ſeveral French ſhips, without allowing the Spaniards any part of the prizes.

Thirdly—The embargo laid in our ports on wood for ſhip building, bought up in the North of Europe, on account of the Spaniſh government, which was left rotting either on board the ſhips, or in warehouſes, where it could not be taken care of.

Fourthly—The embargo laid on the fire arms purchaſed in England on Spaniſh account, and with the conſent of our government, after the French had got poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh founderies, which fire arms were obliged to be re-ſold by the Spaniſh agents at a conſiderable loſs.

Fifthly—The inſult offered to his Catholic Majeſty, in the perſon of the Marquis de las Caſas, his Ambaſſador, when he had his firſt audience with Lord Grenville.

Sixthly—The ſeizure of the ſilks ſent to this country by Spaniſh merchants, which they had bought up on their own account at the ſale of the prizes made by Admiral Richery, and which they had ſent to England, conformable to the laws of Great-Britain.

Seventhly.—That the ſtoppage of ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels; the vexations proceedings daily exerciſed againſt them by the commanders of the ſquadrons of his Britannic Majeſty, as well in the Mediterranean as in other ſeas."

A war with Spain will, we ſhould ſuppoſe, be conſidered as a moſt calamitous event to this country, by every perſon in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spaniſh war diffuſed almoſt general ſatisfaction; but the ſentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed: and the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and regiſter ſhips, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compenſation to the country for the additional taxes and burthens, which are the ſure and permanent effects of every war.

August 4.

[☞ *The above Contradicted.*]

The Manifeſto, which was publiſhed in a miniſterial paper yeſterday morning, we gave without any comment in confirmation of its authenticity. We have ſince learnt that no ſuch Manifeſto has been preſented to the King's miniſters, and this miniſterial paper itſelf confeſſes; though the ſame paper alſo ſtates that "they are perſuaded, after the moſt minute inquiry, that ſuch complaints as they have alledged have been forwarded by the court of Madrid to its Ambaſſador in London." Now it certainly will be with every one a natural ſubject of enquiry, why the court of Madrid, or its Ambaſſador, thought proper to communicate a document of ſuch importance to the Editor of a newſpaper, before they made it known to his Majeſty's miniſters?—Such a mode of conduct would in the Spaniſh Ambaſſador be a flagrant violation of duty. Beſides the document itſelf is clumſily drawn up. The ſubjects of complaints are weakly handled, and the whole appears to us to be a forgery, which cannot lay claim even to the merit of ingenuity.

Not that we mean to give it as our opinion that there exiſts no difference between this country and Spain. On the contrary we have reaſon to believe that the Spaniſh government has tranſmitted ſerious complaints to our cabinet; that the Executive Directory poſſeſs great influence over the Spaniſh councils, and that they are endeavouring to convert Spain from a doubtful friend into a decided foe of this country.

The danger of a Spaniſh war at this juncture muſt be evident to all men; but the means of carrying it on with effect is rather difficult to conceive. In truth, we have been ſo ſcratched by our conteſt with the French (Windham and ſome others excepted) that we may probably find a little more ſcratching, "extremely diſagreeable."

The ſilver ſaints find juſt the ſame reſpect with the infidels, as they had from their official defenders. They have in each inſtance been taken according to the neceſſity of the caſe

——"Like old plate,
Not for the faſhion, but the weight."

The maſter of a neutral veſſel, arrived at Leith, mentions, that two of the veſſels, which were engaged with the Glatton, are arrived at Fluſhing; one of them had one half of her crew killed, and her gun deck entirely tore up; the other was very much ſhattered.

Yeſterday at noon a council was held at the Secretary of State's office, Downing-ſtreet, at which moſt of the Cabinet Miniſters were preſent.

At the breaking up of the council, Mr. Hammond, one of the under Secretaries of State, received his diſpatches; and in the afternoon he left town, on his departure for the continent, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, one of the gentlemen of the foreign office. Two of his Majeſty's meſſengers attended him.

Our trade with Portugal is one of the moſt valuable which we carry on with any of the European powers. By the celebrated treaty of 1703, or as ſome call it the Methuen treaty, on account of its having been framed by Mr. Methuen, Portugal engages to take our woolens, and we engage to admit her wines at ſtipulated duties. Perhaps the woolens which ſhe takes from us are not to a greater amount than the wines which we receive from her; but Portugal, having little internal commerce of her own, purchaſes a very conſiderable quantity of other articles of Britiſh manufacture, which ſhe pays us for in gold. The greater part of our gold is imported from Portugal. Mr. Baretti ſays, he was informed, that the weekly packet from Liſbon brings, on an average, fifty thouſand pounds to our merchants. But this information, Mr. Adam Smith, with reaſon, conſiders as exaggerated. It is certain, however, that our importation of gold from Portugal is very great.

Many of the Allies ſeemed to carry on the war on true arithmetical principles; they thought that victory would be with the power that had the longeſt purſe; and that the financial reſources of France would ſoon be exhauſted. They calculated the force and feebleneſs of the revolution by the riſe or fall of the aſſignats, and when they began to loſe one hundred per cent. then it was boldly aſſerted the Revolution could no longer ſupport ſuch a depreciation, and that the Republic would be annihilated. Vain aſſertion! Whether the price of Louis was 1000 or 6000, the armies of France continued to conquer; and while our ſhallow politicians were arguing in the Senate on the impoſſibility of the French making any more vigorous exertions, their troops added the Netherlands to the Republic, and waved their banners beyond the Rhine. The ſame arguments are uſed now, with reſpect to the mandats, that were advanced relative to the aſſignats. It may appear to ſome to be extraordinary, but we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the armies of France are of very little expence to the Republic. Italy pays the expence of the war againſt the Emperor and the Empire; and the vaſt contributions that have been levied on the Italian ſtates, and the ſums that have been paid for armiſtices and treaties of Peace, have furniſhed the French government with immenſe reſources in ſpecie.—The operations of the armies, therefore, will be very little affected by the riſe or fall of mandats.

How far the military character of the country may have riſen during the preſent war we ſhall not pretend to determine; but at leaſt we have lately gained an acceſſion in point of military dignity, and if we cannot boaſt of the harveſt of our laurels, we may ſhew the increaſe of our titles. The death of Sir George Howard has produced no leſs that ſeven Field Marſhals.

The power of conferring honours, which is attached to the Crown, has been termed by an eloquent writer "the cheap defence of nations." The French Republic, however, without any ſuch expedient, has ſhewn that it has been able to create both ſoldiers and generals; and however ſpeculative writers may have attempted to diſpute the wiſdom of their principles, we believe that in the preſent moment the greater part of Europe will bear witneſs to the efficacy of their practice.

A lugger, which arrived at Plymouth the day before yeſterday, brings advice of a convoy having ſailed from Breſt for Bourdeaux, conſiſting of two frigates, two corvettes, and twenty-ſix ſail of merchantmen. It was rumoured at Plymouth, the day before yeſterday, that a French fleet was at ſea.

LEEDS, August 1.

The Preſidents of the different commercial ſocieties in this and other principal manufacturing towns have received, from Mr. Turnbull, of London, the following important official intelligence, for the information of gentlemen intereſted in the Leghorn trade.

"The firſt ſerious apprehenſions from the French were entertained at Leghorn on the 24th of June. A meeting was that day held at the Conſul's of the Britiſh merchants, when it was reſolved, that all the Britiſh property ſhould be ſhipped (at leaſt all that could be removed) on board two frigates and ſeveral merchantmen, then in the harbour. On the 25th and 26th they were employed to that purpoſe; on the 26th the French paſſed the night within fifteen miles of Leghorn; on the 27th, in the morning, all the Engliſh and Emigrants embarked, and proceeded to Corſica." Capt. Fremantle writes, "All the ſhipping, nearly the whole of the Engliſh property, and all his Majeſty's naval ſtores and proviſions, have been ſaved, and every Engliſh perſon and Emigrant, deſirous of leaving Tuſcany, have been brought on board ſome of the ſhips."

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

Hague, July 19.

It is well known to have been reſolved, that our grand fleet ſhould not have ſailed from the Texel, till the diviſions from Helvoetſluys and Fluſhing ſhould have joined it. The latter, therefore, conſiſting of a frigate of 44 guns, and four other ſmaller ſhips of war, ſailed on the 14th inſt. from the Scheldt. On the 16th, this diviſion fell in with a large Engliſh man of man, which immediately gave chace. The four ſmaller armed veſſels immediately ſailed back to the Scheldt. The frigate was obliged to ſuſtain a warm action, but ſhe fortunately got from her ſuperior enemy, and reached the harbour of Helvoetſluys, though very much damaged. General Bournonville has now forbidden the guard of Burghers of Utrecht all military ſervice, and went afterwards to the heath of Gorſel, between Deventer and Zutphen, where his head quarters now are. General Daendels, who has been recalled with his corps from Cleves, has his head quarters at Nimeguen.

Many of the officers and patriots in 1787 have demanded penſions of the Convention.—But their requeſt has been deciſively oppoſed, becauſe the penſions, which the officers not upon ſervice now enjoy, already exceed 300,000 florins. It was even urged, that by adopting ſuch a meaſure, experience had ſhewn that it would be maintaining more ſecret enemies of the ſtate, and even ſuch men as had joined the Orange troops at Dillenburg.

Our provinces ſtill continue to object to pay their contingents in money. Dutch Brabant declared the day before yeſterday, to the Convention, that the ſum of 100,000 florins, which it is to contribute as its ſhare to the 100,000,000 florins, which are to be paid to France, were ready at Bois le Duc; but that it was doubtful whether it ſhould be able to diſcharge in the ſame manner its future inſtalments.

The exportation of corn and potatoes from Frieſland has again been permitted.

Letters from Bonn ſtate, that the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein will ſpeedily begin in form.

The old Almanac has been forbidden under a heavy fine and impriſonment at Bruſſels.

Yeſterday the Convention received the intelligence, that the French had entered Frankfort. On a general committee, excluding all ſtrangers, the meaſures were alſo pointed out which the French had taken to purſue the Auſtrians over the Mein from one ſide, and over the Necker from the other, in order to cut them off, by the armies of Jourdan and Moreau, or force them to make their retreat.

July 23.

M. Noel the French miniſter at our

Republic, has informed the Convention of the Cape of Good Hope having been recaptured by the French; but the truth of this welcome piece of information is much doubted by thoſe who do not know of any French ſquadron having ſailed for that important colony, and therefore are apt to imagine, that by the channels through which this intelligence comes to us, Cape Francois, where two French ſquadrons have lately arrived from Europe, has been metamorphoſed into the Cape of Good Hope.

A ſimilar miſtake at leaſt took place with reſpect to the diviſion which ſailed laſt Saturday from Fluſhing, to join the fleet in the Texel. This fleet had an engagement with a large Engliſh man of war, and was even by the Convention announced to conſiſt of Dutch ſhips, whilſt in fact it was entirely compoſed of French veſſels, lately arrived at Fluſhing, from Dunkirk. The Incorrupible, a frigate mounting 36 guns, received ſuch conſiderable damage in this engagement, as to be obliged to put into Helvoetſluys to refit. The other ſeven ſhips, of different force, returned to Fluſhing.

BOSTON, September 23.

Capt. Bennet, who arrived on Wedneſday, from Bayonne, in France, had a paſſage of 44 days. The only paper that he brought out with him, and which was of the 3d of Auguſt, he gave to the Lieutenant of a French frigate, which boarded him. That paper contained accounts of the capture of Frankfort—and mentioned, that after its firſt capture, the Auſtrians again got poſſeſſion of it; but the French ſucceeded in retaking and holding the city. After the capture of Frankfort, the ſiege of Mentz commenced.—A war between Spain and England was expected. An Engliſh frigate had been taken by the Terrible, of 74 guns, and carried into a ſmall harbour called the Paſſage. Proviſions of every kind were cheap; and brandy about 7 or 8 livres per velt.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

A London paper of the 3d of Auguſt ſtates, that Mr. Hammond (late miniſter to this country) Secretary to Lord Grenville, had that morning ſet out for the continent. His route was ſaid to be to Paris, and from thence to Vienna; and that the circumſtance had given riſe to a hope that propoſitions of a pacificatory nature were the objects of Mr. Hammond's miſſion.

FAIR AMERICAN.—This unfortunate ſhip, on her paſſage to New-York, is ſaid, in Lloyd's liſt, to be on ſhore off Portſmouth, bilged, and full of water.

October 3,

The Britiſh Packet ——— arrived yeſterday from Falmouth and Halifax, with the July Mail. She is three weeks from Halifax. The Britiſh frigate La Raiſon, Captain Beresford, of whom ſome vague account of "*a bruſh*" has been circulated, had arrived at Halifax, but we do not yet learn what kind of *hair* this bruſh was made of. Barney's ſtore ſhip had likewiſe arrived there.

BALTIMORE, September 26.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable gentleman in Charleſton to another in this town, dated the 3d inſtant.

"For ſome time paſt this city has been in a moſt deplorable ſituation—about one fourth of it has been deſtroyed by fire, and between 1000 and 1500 of the inhabitants have been carried off by the fever ſince the middle of July."

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.

According to modern prediction, the enſuing winter will be very ſevere indeed: For, never, perhaps, ſince the memory of man, were there known a greater quantity of ſquirrels than has been in this neighbourhood ſince ſome days. We are told, that during laſt week, ſeveral hundreds per day croſſed the Suſquehanna, from Cumberland into this county. Some of the inhabitants, it is ſaid, who live near the banks of the river, have been enabled to ſalt up barrels of them for their winter's uſe.

The following Gentlemen are propoſed in Dauphin County.

Congreſs of the United States—John A. Hannah, John Carſon, Samuel M'Clay.

Governor of Pennſylvania—Thomas Mifflin, Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

Senator for Pennſylvania—Chriſtian Lower, Joſeph Heiſter.

Members of Aſſembly—William M'Clay, Galbraith Patterſon, James M'Clure, Philip Wolferſberger, Uhlrich Weltner, William Brown, Caſper Stiver, Robert Beal, Iſaac Harriſon, Michael Leidich, Jacob Weirich, Anthony Kelker, Samuel Ainſworth, Valentine Shouffler, James Woods.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 5.

Extract of a letter, dated City of Waſhington, 26th September, 1796, to a perſon in this city.

"At this moment the alarm of fire is cried. A tremenduous fire has broke out in Georgetown, and has conſumed ten houſes, all of them frame. Meſſ. George and Adam King are the principal ſufferers; Mr. J. Forreſt has loſt two or three houſes; Dr. Magruder has ſuffered by the removal of his drugs, &c. his houſe was torn down, with two others, which was the means of the fire being ſtopped, with the help of the engine. The fire broke out in one of Mr. King's houſes, but cannot find out the particulars; it is ſaid to be the neglect of a ſervant of Mr. King, who was ordered on Saturday to have his maſter's horſe ready by daylight, for Mr. King to go to Baltimore, and left the candle in the ſtable—This is one of the reports, there are others, but it is hard to tell which is true. Five of the houſes were occupied as dry and wet good ſtores—all the goods have been ſaved. No lives loſt, nor any perſon hurt."

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (S. C.) September 12.

"I have now the pleaſure of informing you, that the weather here is getting cooler, and the city more healthy."

On the 19th July laſt, as Monſieur, by ſome called Louis XVIII was looking out of a window at Dellingen, a village on the Danube, he was wounded on the upper part of his head by a piſtol ball, ſuppoſed to be fired from the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. His *Majeſty* was not much hurt, as he three days after left Dellingen on his way to Saxony.

On Friday laſt arrived here, the ſchooner Suſannah, Capt. Carſon, 21 days from Barbadoes. Sept 8th. lat. 24, 20, long. 66, ſpoke the ſchooner Experiment, Capt. Williams, of Baltimore, from Savannah to St. Bartholomews, 26 days out, which carried away her main maſt in a heavy gale of wind two days before, in lat. 26, long 64. Capt. Williams informed that he was determined to ſteer his courſe for Porto Rico, or Hiſpaniola.

About 20 ſail of American veſſels, bound to Barbadoes, fell to leeward, in conſequence of a ſtrong prevailing current.

DIED, on the 24th inſt. at his ſeat in Bucks county, Capt. JOHN GREEN, ſenr. He was a man of unblemiſhed integrity, of great chearfulneſs and good nature, candid, friendly, generous, and hoſpitable to an uncommon degree. And as he was long loved, ſo we doubt not he will be long remembered, by his numerous friends and acquaintances; but by none more than by his family and neighbourhood, to whom his death was a loſs that cannot be deſcribed.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, at Dunwoody's tavern, on Friday evening, September 30th, it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend to their fellow-citizens the following tickets for their ſupport, at the enſuing election.

Governor—Thomas Mifflin.
Congreſs—Edward Tilghman.
Senator—Nathaniel Newlin, Delaware Co.
Aſſembly—George Latimer, Francis Gurney, Robert Waln, Lawrence Seckel, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Joſeph Ball.
Select Council—John Connely, James Read, David Jackſon, James Irwin, Godfrey Haga, Samuel M. Fox, Samuel Coats, Henry Pratt, John Hallowell, Francis Gurney, Thomas Cumpſton, Ebenezer Large.
Common Council—J. Gardiner, painter, Kearney Wharton, Samuel M'Lean, Conrad Gerhard, Iſaac Pennington, Benjamin Chew, junr. Caleb North, John Rugan, Thomas Allibone, Jacob Eckfelt, Anthony Cuthbert, William Garrigues, Benjamin W. Morris, Michael Keppele, Bowyer Brooke, Thomas M. Willing, Joſeph Hopkinſon, Samuel Hodgdon, Walter Franklin, P. Odenheimer.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting.
JAMES BIDDLE, Chairman.
DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

At a meeting of a number of reſpectable citizens, at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, on Tueſday evening laſt, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſupport the following gentlemen, at the next General election.

Governor—Thomas Mifflin.
Congreſs—John Swanwick.
Aſſembly—Francis Gurney, George Latimer, Robert Waln, Lawrence Seckel, Jacob L. Swyler, Jacob Hiltzheimer.
Select Council—William Adcock, Andrew Pettit, Robert Patterſon, Matthew Carey, John Connelly, John Barker, Samuel M. Fox, John Dunlap, Francis Bailey, John Perrott, Thomas Cumpſton, Andrew Tybout.
Common Council—Thomas Greeves, Matthias Sadler, Michael Kitts, James Gallagher, Samuel M'Clain, Walter Franklin, Stephen Girrard, Thomas Leiper, Eliſha Gordon, Edward Scott, John Stille, Thomas W. Tallman, Seth Willis, Thomas Sheilds, Aſheton Humphreys, Moore Wharton, Iſaac Snowden, William Nichols, Levi Hollingſworth.

At a numerous adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at Little's ſchool-houſe, on the 27th of September, 1796, the following tickets were unanimouſly agreed to be ſupported at the enſuing general election. THOMAS LEIPER, in the chair.

Governor—Thomas Mifflin.
Congreſs—John Swanwick.
Aſſembly—John Steinmetz, Samuel Wetherill, ſen. Charles Pettit, Mathew Lawler, Joſeph B. M'Kean, Jacob L. Swyler.
Select Council—John Connelly, Joſeph Wetherill, John Dunlap, William Barton, Stephen Girard, Iſaac Pennington, William Van Phull, Robert Smith, merchant, James Sarſhwood, Matthew Carey, David Jackſon, Abraham Shoemaker.
Common Council—Andrew Guyer, bookbinder; Caſper Morris, brewer; Anthony Cuthbert, maſtmaker; Matthias Sadler, carpenter; Benjamin Harbeſon, copperſmith; Benjamin Franklin Bache, printer; William Richards, Breeches maker; John Porter, Phyſician; Thomas Leiper, tobacconiſt; John Letchworth, chairmaker; Jacob Bright, baker; Godfrey Gebler, blackſmith; Andrew Kennedy ſoapboiler; Eliſha Gordon, ſhoemaker; William Ruſh, carver; John Purdon, ſhopkeeper; John Barker, taylor; Benjamin Taylor, bricklayer; Benjamin Bryan, tanner and currier; James Traquair, ſtone cutter.

BENJ. F. BACHE, Secretary.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, convened at the Court-houſe in Norriſtown on Saturday, the 24th of September, 1796, for the purpoſe of forming a ticket for the enſuing general election, FRANCIS SWAINE, Eſq; in the chair,

The following citizens were agreed upon.

Governor—Thomas Mifflin.
Congreſs—Samuel Sitgreaves, Peter Muhlenberg.
Senator—William Chapman.
Aſſembly—Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin Brooke, Nathaniel Billew, Henry Pawling.
Commiſſioner—Samuel Maulſby.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
ANDREW NARNY, Secretary.

To the ELECTORS of Cheſter and Delaware Counties.

HAVING lately heard that ſome of the people of Cheſter county are combining, and urging on the minds of others to change their Repreſentative in Congreſs, I take the liberty, as a citizen of the United States, and warmly concerned for the public welfare, to appeal to the good ſenſe of the people of that diſtrict againſt ſuch a meaſure taking place.

When we are provided with good ſervants, whoſe long tried faith has given full confidence, it would, in private life, be folly in the extreme to change them; it would be cruel and ungrateful towards them. In public it is much the ſame, and every unneceſſary innovation tends to unſettle our ſyſtem, and create feuds and bickerings among our fellow-citizens.

There being no danger under our conſtitution of too much ſtability in our Houſe of Repreſentatives, (at leaſt while we adhere to the pure principles of election, directed and influenced only by honeſt merit) the oftener we re-elect, the more honourable to ourſelves, as well as to our Repreſentatives.

It ſhews to the world that we act upon principle, that we have not been deceived in our opinions, and that we are not governed by whim and caprice.

In regard to the character in queſtion, the writer of this, having intimately known him at leaſt half the term of his life, and been conſtantly converſant with all his public conduct, can atteſt, that, though of a conciliating mind and temper, he has generally voted and acted on his own judgment, and time and experience has proved that judgment ſeldom wrong.

The diſtrict which ſent him has been happy in a choice, that is the very model of themſelves, modeſt and unaſſuming, yet ſteady and firm in ſupport of good government and order; always attentive to their own rights, without a wiſh to invade thoſe of others, every ſpecies of intrigue or colluſion is baniſhed the ſyſtem, and plain integrity alone governs him, as well as them.

In life and manners alſo he is, like them, plain and modeſt. With half his life ſpent in public duties, his good ſenſe has preſerved him free from the taint of vice or intemperance. Though mixing with company, where follies and diſſipation may be ſuppoſed ſometimes to prevail, his good nature overlooks and pities thoſe follies, without participating in their weakneſs.

Whether his competitor, at the next election, will be a man of theſe amiable qualities, or whether he will poſſeſs equal experience in legiſlative affairs, is unknown to me; but the chance, I may venture to ſay, is two to one againſt fixing on ſuch an one.

I would wiſh to ſet my name to theſe opinions, but as it would ſubject me to the imputation of arrogance and preſumption, I therefore only fix that of

AN ELECTOR.

October 1, 1796.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. 1t.f

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, ſhod round, the fore ſhoes almoſt new; has had a colt this ſeaſon, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may get the Mare, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, October 2. †

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of May laſt, a red STEER, with ſome white ſpots, and a white face, and is ſuppoſed to be 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES WHITE.

September 2d, 1796. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of John Bartram's paſture, on the night of the 24th of this inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about ten years old, paces and trots, but a dull gate for riding, about 14 and an half hands high, ſtrong and well made, in good order, he has loſt the ſight of the near eye, has what is called the creiſe-fall on his neck, in a remarkable deep hollow, juſt where the upper part of the collar covers, a ſmall white ſtar in his face, a little white on his upper lip, a few ſaddle marks, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, with the thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MAXIMILIAN LEECH, Blackſmith, living on Cheſter road, near Gray's ferry.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Sept 26. *

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Eſtates,

Is opened by the ſubſcribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York.

Alſo ſeveral large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and ſeveral other ſtates in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

Surveyor-General's Office, Auguſt 12th, 1796.

PURSUANT to the directions of the Governor, bearing date the 8th of July, 1796, whereby the Land-Officers were directed to examine a variety of claims to donation lands, and report to him what claims are juſt, and what are doubtful or inadmiſſable, whereupon the Land-Officers having met this day, and proceeded to inveſtigate the ſame, agreeably to the teſtimony exhibited to them, were of opinion that the evidence produced in ſupport of ſuch claims was extremely deficient, and therefore it is ordered that a poſtponement of the further conſideration of theſe claims do take place till the 12th day of October next, of which public notice is to be given in the papers.

JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land-Office.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th July, 1796, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about four years old, fifteen hands high, one white hind foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JOHN BOWLER.

Auguſt 16, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796. ¶

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinnikunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, a mulatto man, named BOB, about 27 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a fustian suit, a castor hat, neats leather shoes tied with buckskin strings; he had a scar on his chin. I forewarn all Captains harbouring him. Whoever secures him in gaol, shall receive the above reward. ISAAC FISH.

September 4th, 1796. ‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, that will deliver into the gaol of Philadelphia or Baltimore, a certain PETER STONE. He is about forty-five years of age, a German, talks bad English, is a tall slim man, with short hair, and fond of wine and brandy. He has lived in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, as a coach driver. If delivered in Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN M'CALLA, if in Baltimore, by me HARTMAN ELLIOTT.

Sept. 5th, 1796. ‖

Will be exposed to public sale,

on the 15th of the 10th Month, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private sale,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Moreland township, Montgomery county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 1½ from the Crooked Billet, adjoining a road leading from Biberry road to the York road, near the 14 mile stone, bounded by lands of Benjamin Lloyd, John Shelmire, and others, containing 97 acres and 67 perches of well improved land, lying on Pennypack creek, 12 acres of which is good meadow, a quantity of good timber, the remainder good ploughland; there are on said plantation, a good bearing apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. a two story dwelling-house, a pump of excellent water at the door, a never failing spring at a convenient distance, over which is erected a stone spring-house, a large convenient stone barn, lately built, on the most improved plan, the whole in good repair. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the neighbourhood good. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JONATHAN BALDERSTON.

9th mo. 9th, 1796. §

FOR SALE,

A Valuable tract of patented land, situate in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing about 84 acres; there are on said tract, a quantity of good meadow, and much more may be easily made, with a never failing stream of water passing through it, a sufficient quantity of woodland, an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, and in the neighbourhood of limestone. The terms of purchase may be known by applying to the subscribers, adjoining said premises.

DAVID & HANNAH HYNDMAN.

Sep. 9, 1796. *

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday in the forenoon from the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in the state of Pennsylvania, the following indented servants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low stature, stout built, has black hair, and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white stockings, and a new pair of shoes, tied with thongs, and is a Mason by trade.

Christian Nagle, born in Prussia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has straight sandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers and jacket, a good pair of shoes, and a wool hat, almost new, and speaks broken English.

Conrad Kratz, a Hessian, about 24 years of age, is tall and strong built, has black curled hair, which he wears sometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almost new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers, a good pair of shoes, and a good wool hat, speaks very little English. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, besides reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th of this inst. an indented servant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well set, long black hair, tied with a black thick set ribbon, dark eyes and eye-brows, his forehead bold, his visage long, and his face full of small red pimples. He took with him a square crown castor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax shirts, and four pair of trowsers, one pair of new nankeen trowsers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and vest of the same, a buff colour, one pair of striped lye coloured flag trowsers, a scarlet vest with fustian back, two waistcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fustian coat, a pair of old shoes newly patched and soaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, or brings him home to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

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120 *Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harness. Whoever secures the horse, and delivers him to me, shall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w. †

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Friday night, the 15th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, skindresser, living in the middle of Germantown, a roan MARE, between 6 and 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a white streak in the forehead, a black spot of the size of a dollar on the near buttock, both hind feet are white, is a natural trotter, well made, and in good order. Whoever takes up the said mare, with the thief, so that the theif may be brought to justice, and the owner get his mare again, shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BECK.

Germantown, July 16. ‖

West-Chester, August 31st, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Chester county, on the 29th of August, a negro man, who calls himself ABRAHAM, and acknowledges he is a slave to Mr. JOHN M'CLEARY, of Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, in six weeks from the above date, otherwise he will be discharged at tha time, by paying his fees.

¶ BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

West-Chester, September 3, 1796.

WAS committed to the gaol of Chester county, on the 1st of September, a negro man, who calls himself DANIEL, and acknowledges he is a slave to Mr. RICHARD HEATH, in the state of Maryland. His master is hereby requested to come, pay charges, and take him away, in six weeks from the above date, otherwise he will be discharged at that time, by paying his fees.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL ROADS, late of Honey-Brook township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payments; and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

JACOB MILLER, } Executors.
JACOB LANDISS, }

Aug. 22, 1796.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054	Prizes,			
19,946	Blanks.			300,000
30,000	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerssner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

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Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles

A L S O,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and ink-holders
Pistols and burning glasses
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

IF ELIZABETH DRING, daughter of JONATHAN DRING, of the town of Waterford, Hertfordshire, in Great-Britain, who married ARCHIBALD WILLSON, be living, or any of her legal representatives, by calling on the subscriber, in West-Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, they will hear of something to their advantage. The subscriber intending to go to England the latter end of this month, would be glad to know if she is living, or any person who can justly represent her, to heir an estate that comes to her by the death of her father. THOMAS DRING.

West-Chester, Sep. 10, 1796. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31st of August, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3456.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1796.

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Island for sale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Chesnut-street.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, Chester county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old last spring, has a small star in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, shod round, the fore shoes almost new; has had a colt this season, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and secures them, so as the owner may get the Mare, and the Thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland township, Chester county, October 2. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of John Bartram's pasture, on the night of the 24th of this instant, a dark bay HORSE, about ten years old, paces and trots, but a dull gate for riding, about 14 and an half hands high, strong and well made, in good order, he has lost the sight of the near eye, has what is called the creise-fall on his neck, in a remarkable deep hollow, just where the upper part of the collar covers, a small white star in his face, a little white on his upper lip, a few saddle marks, shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse, with the thief, so that the subscriber may get him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

MAXIMILIAN LEECH, Blacksmith, living on Chester road, near Gray's ferry.

Kingsessing township, Sept 26. *

CAME to the subscriber's, living in Oxford township, Chester county, about the latter end of May last, a red STEER, with some white spots, and a white face, and is supposed to be 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JAMES WHITE.

September 2d, 1796. *

Agreeable to the last will and testament of *David Norman*, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, the 18th of the 10th month, on the premises,

A VALUBLE piece of LAND, pleasantly situated in Norriton township, Montgomery county, on the Swedesford road, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 from Norristown; containing 15 acres, 6 whereof are woodland, 6 watered meadow, and an orchard of the best grafted fruit trees; on the premises are erected a log dwelling-house, with a stone spring-house over a never-failing spring, and a compleat saw-mill and barrack, all under good roof, and repair there is likewise on the premises a never-failing stream of water, and an excellent seat for a grist or paper mill with 26 feet head and fall. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

MARY NORMAN,
SAMUEL NORMAN, } *Execut.*
WILLIAM ELLIS,

N. B. Likewise will be sold, at the same time, wheat and barley, by the bushel.

9th mo. 26th, 1796. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

FORTY acres of cleared land, situate in the township of Elsenborough, in the county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Anthony Keasbey, Esq; and others; the soil is of an exellent quality, and the whole is enclosed with good fences. There is a young thrifty apple orchard on said premises, of near 100 trees. The whole to be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The above land lies adjoining the town of Salem, and is very suitable for building-lots. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made easy. Enquire of the subscriber, in the town of Salem.

JESSE KEASBEY.

Salem, 16th September, 1796.

TO BE LET

On shares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL

STAGES,

To pass through READING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage since his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh: Having duly considered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much less time than formerly, for which purpose he has supplied himself with several excellent horses and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future custom. From the 19th instant the journey between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh (during the summer season) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the passengers, he intends not to admit more than seven in each stage. He likewise purposes to keep a stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle twice in each week, during the summer season, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, solicits a continuation of his former customers, and remains the public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will start and arrive during the summer season as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, and at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harrisburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle will be so accommodated as to arrive at Carlisle from Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at noon: the same days in each week will bring passengers from Carlisle to Philadelphia the same evening.

BILL of FARE.

Passage from Carlisle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harrisburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way passengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one passenger.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Hoopes, late of Edgmont township, Delaware county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those having demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, as soon as possible, to the subscribers, in order for settlement.

JOEPPH ROBINS,
DANIEL HOOPES, } *Executors.*

September 19th, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premises is a large two story brick house, and frame kitchen adjoining, stone cart house, and convenient frame barn, hay house and stabling; also two tenements to accommodate small families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the same distance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and several landing places thereon, that shallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, easy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or grass, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, south Water-street, and for terms of sale, to the subscriber, on the premises.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the beginning of the 7th Month last, a BULL STAG, supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN LEWIS.

Vincent township, Chester county, 9th Month, 22d, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of a healthy Negro BOY, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a team; he is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for 10 years, then to be manumitted agreeably to the laws of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedesborough, Sept. 20, 1796.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

We stop the press to announce the arrival late last evening, at the Hook, of the ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 41 days from London, with late and important news. Italian war closing; Austrian Rhine army fled into Bohemia; twenty-one thousand Astrians killed and taken! and PEACE at hand.

The ship did not come up last evening, but the Captain and Mr. J. Aspinwall, merchant, a passenger, came up in the boat about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Aspinwall was so polite as to favour us with the Express, of the 18th, and the Star, of the 22d August, from which we hasten to disclose such scenes as are not yet recorded in the annals of war.

By this ship we have received regular files to the 22d August, from which we shall lose no time in extracting the other important official details, which we have not time or room this day to insert.

The E[illegible], Capt. Harvey, sailed three weeks before the Hope.

From the EXPRESS, Ev. Chron. of Aug. 18.

Complete ruin of the Austrian Army in Italy.

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th instant.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, August 13th, a Secretary read the following message.

Citizen Directors,

The details that the Directory transmitted to you by their message of Aug. 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to successes more brilliant.

The Commander in Chief of that army has transmitted to the Directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries. In five days, behold the campaign finished in Italy! Gen. Wurmser has lost 12,000 men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands, together with 120 waggons. The rest of his army are dispersed.

LAR. LEPEAUX, President.

By the Executive Directory.

LAGARDE, Secretary.

LONDON, Monday, August 22.

On Saturday the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th instant were received, after our paper was at press. They contain the official accounts of the late successes of the French in Italy, of which we had before only the substance, in an official message sent by the Directory to the Council of Five hundred. They contain, besides, some official details respecting the operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

This morning we received the Paris Journals of the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant. They contain a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, which our readers will find in its proper place, giving an account of the raising of the siege of Peschiera, and the re capture of Verona by the French troops, previous to which the Austrians made a last ineffectual effort to retrieve their affairs. The wretched remains of the Imperial troops have taken refuge in Tyrol. The Paris Journals also contain some official letters from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, but they are of dates anterior to those which reached us on Saturday, and afford only details of operations the result of which is already known; we therefore postpone until to-morrow these and some other articles of less importance.

HAMBURGH MAIL,

Which arrived this morning—The accounts which it brings respecting the operations of the war in Germany are not of a later date than those from the French papers. They contain, however, some important particulars, not before known. The accounts from Italy are only details of short lived advantages which Gen. Wurmser had gained before the tide of victory had again turned in favour of the French, and enabled them to gain those successes which have been detailed at full length by Buonaparte in his dispatches to the Directory. These we shall lay before our readers to-morrow.

The political state of Germany seems fast hastening to that crisis which we have more than once called to the attention of our readers. The little states and free cities are now only talked of as *make weights* in the general adjustment of the greater interest; and, it is not impossible will be considered as a divisible spoil, and treated like wretched Poland.—But all this is perhaps as necessary as the war itself was, to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles, to maintain regular government, and to secure individual property!

We shall offer no further comment on the contents of the mail, but lay the principal articles which have reached us before our readers—They are as follow:

FRANCKFORT, August 6.

Well informed persons positively state that negociations for an armistice are on foot. According to them the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein are to be abandoned to the French; and the Republican troops are to retreat to a certain line of demarkation, to the end, that they may not interrupt the operations of the Congress which is to meet at Hainau. This Congress is to be convened by the Emperor jointly with the French Republic. All the powers which have taken a part in the coalition are to send thither deputies; and after the treaty between the two former powers is concluded, the differences betwen the others are to be arranged, and the last hand put to a general peace.

Among the effects lately seized by the French between Wurtzbourg and Gemunden, was the equipage of the Imperial Envoy, Count de Schlick; together with all the public and private plate belonging to the Bishopric and Bishop of Liege, as well as the plate of several of the rich Abbes of the Netherlands.

The King of France was on his way to seek a refuge at Dresden; but he was met at Amberg by a courier, who announced to him that circumstances required him to take another route. His majesty in consequence formed the resolution to repair to Prague, to proceed from thence to Russia. The Elector of Treves is at Dresden, whither it is said the Elector of Bavaria is also to repair.

Philipsbourg is violently cannonaded; and Manheim has been summoned within these few days. The sudden interruption of all correspondence with the latter place seems to confirm this intelligence.

August 9.

Our city not having paid the contributions that were demanded, within the time fixed for it, eighteen hostages were last night taken up, and sent off. The whole number of hostages carried off from this city amounts now to twenty-five.

A French corps of 8000 men, under Gen. Hatry, has taken its position near Russelsheim, to complete the surrounding of Mentz. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was heard near that fortress. It is said that the French have made themselves masters of Gustavsburg, on the point of the Mayne.

Since the 4th the fortress of Phillipsburg is surrounded by the French.

Last week a great quantity of carpenter's and bricklayer's tools were put in requisition, to be used in blowing up the fortress of Konigstein. Every thing is is now ready to effect this; the mines are dug, and the blowing up of that fortress will take place this week, of which the inhabitants of Konigstein and its neighbourhood have received notice.

The fate of our city is now extremely critical. The French Commissary Ordonnator, Dubretin, threatens to take the most violent measures, if the contributions are not shortly paid. Last night, several houses were searched, the inhabitants of which were suspected not to have delivered up their arms. All mechanics have been ordered to give in an exact statement of the number of their jour-

neymen and male ſervants. It is thought that the French, before they proceed to violent meaſures, mean to be well informed concerning the number of male inhabitants.

The day before yeſterday the French Ambaſſador at the court of Heſſe Caſſel, citizen Rivals, accompanied by the Heſſian Miniſter of ſtate, Baron Waitz de Eſchen, arrived here.

They were met by a deputation from our Senate, and were preſent at an entertainment prepared for them.

COLOGNE, Auguſt 7.

General Bournonville, commander in chief of the army of the North, arrived here this morning, at eleven o'clock. He was received by the diſcharge of 20 pieces of artillery. The general of diviſion Cuſtelvert, with his ſtaff officers, and the city commandant, received him at the gate of Eigelſtein, from whence they conducted him to the great ſquare, where he reviewed the garriſon. He will ſet out this afternoon for Bonn, to continue his viſit to the whole extent of the line.

Auguſt 9.

The lateſt advices from the Upper Rhine, dated the 4th inſtant, announce that the French army has made another general movement. The diviſion of Gen. Laborde, which croſſed the Rhine at Huningen, after having taken poſſeſſion of Conſtance and Stockach, left a body of troops in the rear to facilitate its junction with the army of the Alps, and proceeded up the right bank of the Danube. This manœuvre, which was intended to oblige the Auſtrians to recroſs that river rapidly, produced in a great meaſure the effect; on the 1ſt and 2d inſtant, the Imperialiſts retreated from the poſts they occupied in the county of Rechtſberg on the Sieg, and from thoſe near Geiſtengen, to proceed to different points of the Danube. In conſequence of theſe movements the whole of Gen. Moreau's army advanced; and at the departure of theſe advices was advancing rapidly towards the Danube, which river the Auſtrians had not as yet entirely croſſed.—General St. Cyr, commandant of the centre of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, had ſhifted his head-quarters from Goeppingan to Donſdorff, near Heidenheim. General Deſaix, who commands the left wing, was at Gemund; and the commander in chief had juſt eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Schandorff.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and that of General Wartenſleben, oppoſite to it, have been perfectly tranquil ſince the affair of the 27th ultimo. According to the lateſt advices, the Auſtrian general had his head-quarters at Zeil; he had extended his wings, as if he meant to reſume offenſive operations. Since the flight of the balloon, nothing has paſſed either at Mentz or at Ehrenbreitſtein.

On the 7th, after the eighteen hoſtages had been carried off, another edict was publiſhed concerning the payment of the contributions, and to avert the violent meaſures which threaten our city. The Senate has juſt acquainted the inhabitants, that, in caſe they were not immediately aſſiſted in the beſt poſſible manner, the deſtruction of this city and its conſtitution, within a few days, would be unavoidable. Every inhabitant was again ſummoned, within twenty four hours, to deliver in all caſh and plate that could be found, to ſave our city.

Much as our city has till now refuſed to accept the offer of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to advance the money neceſſary for paying the contributions demanded by the French, it now finds itſelf under the neceſſity of accepting that offer—a ſtep which may be productive of diſagreeable conſequences.—Yeſterday negociations were opened for that purpoſe by our Senate with the Heſſian miniſter, Baron de Waitz. To-day that miniſter, accompanied by the French ambaſſador, Citizen Rival, departed from thence.

It is now publicly ſaid that our city will ſoon be under Heſſian government.

SUABIA, Auguſt 8.

On the 4th inſtant the French entered Ulm, from whence the Imperialiſts had removed their magazines, previous to their arrival. The Imperialiſts are retreating to Bavaria, and will for the preſent take their poſition behind the Leech. It is ſaid, that Archduke Charles, who paſſed by Augſburg on the 2d inſtant, on his way to Bavaria, will join part of Wartenſleben's army, with which it will aſſiſt the operations of the army of Italy.—The French column which has paſſed the Danube, and advances along the right banks of that river, is ſaid to conſiſt of 12,000 men, and Gen. Moreau is following.

WESEL, Auguſt 13.

The ſecret plan formed in the cabinets for the maintenance of the equilibrium between the preponderating powers of Europe is on the eve of being developed. The conditions are not as yet known; but it may be foreſeen, that there will be a queſtion of putting *many ſmall weights into each ſcale of the balance*, to form this equilibrium, which is to ſecure for a long time, at leaſt ſuch is the hope, the peace and tranquility of Europe.

RATISBON, Auguſt 16.

To-day three battalions of troops of Heſſe Darmſtadt paſſed through this place. They are in the pay of England, and are marching to Trieſt, where they will be ſhipped for Gibraltar. They conſiſt of infantry and cavalry.

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

The intelligence which we have this day to relate is of ſo awful and tremendous a nature, that we cannot, without conſiderable agitation and pain, diſcharge our duty in communicating it to the public. It will excite wonder even in this miraculous campaign, and may perhaps produce ſome neglect and alarm in a nation that ſeems familiariſed with defeat, and reconciled to diſgrace. In the courſe of one day, we have learnt the tidings of the route and diſperſion of mighty armies, of the abject humiliation and impending ruin of the greateſt powers; in one word, of events which ſeem to us to be little leſs than a prelude to the total deſtruction of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe.

It was natural and reaſonable that the Imperial court ſhould conſider Italy as the quarter in which alone the French could be vulnerable. An army ſcattered over an extenſive country, and occupied in containing a reſtleſs and mutinous people, ſeemed likely to preſent many favourable points of attack. Towards Italy, therefore, the efforts of Auſtria appear to have been directed. It was even thought politic to weaken the army of the Archduke, for the purpoſe of reinforcing Wurmſer, and a large body of men were detached for that object. By theſe extraordinary exertions General Wurmſer found himſelf at the head of a gallant and well diſciplined army of 60,000 men, and that excellent officer ſeems to have thought himſelf in a condition to raiſe the ſiege of Mantua, and perhaps effect the recovery of Lombardy. His firſt ſucceſs correſponded with the hopes that had been formed from ſo formidable a force. On the 29th ult. he drove the French from the poſt of Salo, ſituate on the weſt bank of the Lago-di-Garda, and ſhortly after expelled them from Breſcia, the capital of the Breſciano.

The ſucceſſes proved as ſhort-lived as they were trivial. The army of Buonaparte had been reinforced by 25,000 men from La Vendee; the unfortunate celebrated country, through which the combined powers ſo long hoped to give a mortal wound to the French Republic, but which has in fact proved the grave of the royaliſts, and the beſt nurſery of Republican ſoldiers. He withdrew his troops from Verona, and concentrating his whole force, he marched without delay againſt Wurmſer. The dates and particulars of the aſtoniſhing events which followed are ſo imperfect, that we can only give a very general ſketch of them.

It appears, however, that Buonaparte attacked the Auſtrians at Lonado and Salo; and at the firſt of theſe places made ſix hundred priſoners, and killed two thouſand men. On the 3d inſtant he again attacked them in the whole extent of their line at Lonado, Caſtiglionne and Montechiaro, with ſuch ſucceſs as to have killed and wounded 2000, taken thirty field pieces, and made ſix thouſand priſoners, among whom were two general officers.

What the particulars of the events which ſucceeded this great victory were, we have not yet learnt; but ſuch has been their aſtoniſhing and awful reſult, that in five days (probably from the firſt to the 6th inſt.) twelve thouſand Auſtrians have been made priſoners, ſix thouſand have been killed, ſeventy pieces of cannon taken, and their whole army completely routed and diſperſed. In this ſhort period has been annihilated a numerous brave and diſciplined army, commanded by one of the moſt celebrated Generals of his age; for the formation of which ſuch extraordinary efforts and ſacrifices were made; which was the ſole bulwark of Germany on the Italian frontiers, and in which were depoſited the laſt faint hopes of the Court of Vienna.

At a calmer moment we might expreſs our aſtoniſhment at theſe ſtupendous, and almoſt incredible events, and pay a due tribute of admiration to the ſkill and valour which have wrought ſuch prodigies; but aſtoniſhment and admiration are loſt in feelings of a more awful kind, in the relation of victories, which threaten nothing leſs than the univerſal ſubjugation of Europe. The French are now the undiſputed maſters of Italy, from the Alps to the Streights of Meſſina; and whether they parcel it into dependent Republics, or ſtill, for a while, ſuffer its wretched princes, trembling in their palaces, to retain a precarious and nominal authority—It is in truth and ſubſtance a province of France.

If we turn our eyes towards Germany, the proſpect appears, if poſſible, ſtill more clouded and gloomy. The Diet of the Empire aſſembled at Ratiſbon, on the 30th ult. in the laſt agony of diſmay and conſternation, paſſed a decree (which may, perhaps, be one of the laſt acts of power they will ever exerciſe!) for imploring the French to grant a peace to the Germanic body. They accuſed the Emperor of having protracted hoſtilities; and his miniſter recriminated, by aſcribing all the calamities of the war to their inactivity and puſillanimity; accuſations which may both in part be true—But on what a miſerable and deſperate footing they muſt negociate, may be judged from the circumſtance, that they found it neceſſary to ſend a deputation of their own number to the French Generals, ſupplicating them to grant protection to their perſons and archives! and that they had been compelled to employ the mediation of the King of Pruſſia for the ſame humiliating object. It is a groſs abuſe of language, to dignify, by the name of negociation, the ignominious terms which a conqueror may chuſe to dictate to thoſe who are reduced to implore his protection.

Thus is this proud Aſſembly, the repreſentative of the greateſt number of princes and ſtates that were ever united in a political aſſociation, obliged to depend for its perſonal ſafety upon the precarious mercy and accidental moderation of thoſe who may command the armies of France.

This wretched humiliation is not alone deſerving of notice, as an awful and memorable example of the viciſſitude of human affairs; he muſt be a ſhallow politician, indeed, who does not perceive that ſuch inſtances of humiliation are likely to be productive of the moſt terrible conſequences. A victory over the dignity of the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe is as important to the French democracy, as a victory over their armies. The one diffuſes their opinions, as the other extends their territories. When the people of every country ſee all that has been the object of their veneration for ſo many ages, degraded and laid proſtrate in the duſt, their reverence will be changed into contempt; all the ſentiments which produce obedience to government will be extinguiſhed, and the bands of political ſociety looſened and diſſolved. While the fabric of the Germanic Conſtitution, with all its faults, has been ever juſtly accounted one of the chief bulwarks of the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of Europe, is thus rapidly tumbling to pieces, the ſituation of the Emperor appears to be equally mortifying and unfortunate. Even the gallant ſpirit of Hungarian loyalty, which has often, in the moſt deſperate moments, ſuſtained the tottering fortunes of the Houſe of Auſtria, has on this occaſion forſaken him. Hungary has been deaf to the voice of its diſtreſſed ſovereign, which in other times has produced ſuch powerful effects on that martial people.

We have received authentic intelligence that General Kleber has entered Ratiſbon; but the particulars of his negociation (for ſo it will ſtill be rigorouſly called!) with the captive Diet, have not reached us. We have alſo the beſt reaſon to believe, that ſome wretched terms of capitulation, which, by the courteſy of Europe, may be called a treaty of peace, have by this been granted by the French to the Emperor at Munich. The term negociation may be applied to ſuch tranſactions, but negociation implies at leaſt ſome equality. There is no negociation between a conqueror and a ſuppliant.

Whether the victorious Republicans will condeſcend to liſten to the ſupplications of Mr. Pitt, and vouchſafe to include him in the conditions which they may grant to the governments of Europe on their ſurrender, we know not; and amidſt the ſtruggling ſentiments of ſhame, ſorrow, terror and indignation, which at this moment fill our minds, we had almoſt ſaid we cared not.

The probability ſeems rather againſt a peace with Great Britain. The Emperor is too much overwhelmed by his own calamities and dangers, and too urgently preſſed by the neceſſity of an immediate accommodation, to be ſolicitous about the intereſt of an Ally, whoſe deſtructive friendſhip has been the ſource of all his misfortunes, and in the race of ſuppliant Ambaſſadors to Paris, Mr. Hammond ſeems likely to be out-run.

The deteſtation of the republicans, againſt a Miniſter, whoſe incendiary intrigues they believe to have ſtirred up all their foreign and domeſtic enemies, is ſtill unexhauſted; and they can have little inducement to grant terms, however humiliating, to a power, whom they may injure materially, and which can ſcarcely, on any important intereſt, injure them.

We are perfectly ſenſible that ſome part of the language may be called inconſiſtent with that earneſt and uniform deſire of Peace, which we have expreſſed ſince the commencement of this unfortunate conteſt: but there will not be the ſlighteſt real inconſiſtency in the conduct of the warmeſt enemies of War, if they reprobate with equal warmth ſuch conditions of Peace as Mr. Pitt is likely to obtain. The contrary conduct would in fact be groſſly inconſiſtent. His ignominious Peace will be the natural fruit of his abominable War.

No man can deteſt the one, without abhorring the other.—The Articles of peace will in truth be the beſt commentary on the nature of the War. Its principles and effects will be there written in characters that cannot be miſtaken. Reaſoning will then be ſuperſeded, controverſy, ſilence, and folly herſelf be inſtructed. All thoſe fatal conſequences which were predicted by ſagacity and foreſight, and ridiculed by preſumptuous and infatuated ignorance, will, by that ruinous and ignominious Treaty, be converted into hiſtory and record.

Auguſt 22.

If the preſent abundance of corn, which covers the whole face of the country, will not induce the monopolizers to open their hoards, and reduce the price of bread, we know not what will.

The American ſhip Pomona, Captain Robinſon, from Bermuda to London, was taken off St. Alban's, by a French lugger privateer, and retaken by the Telemachus cutter, and arrived at Portſmouth.

We learn from Briſtol, that Mr. Vander Horſt, the American Conſul at that port, has received an official letter, ſtating that the Bey of Tunis has delivered up the ſchooner Eliza, and alſo that the American veſſels have now nothing to apprehend from that power in the Mediterranean.

Never were the crops of corn in this country more abundant, and the appearance of the turnips are fine beyond example; which leaves little doubt but the price of meat, as well as bread, will ſhortly experience a conſiderable reduction, eſpecially if government be as well diſpoſed to grant the country Peace, (which would prevent the extraordinary demand for foreign ſupplies) as the Almighty Power has been mercifully pleaſed to bleſs it with plenty!

The King of Pruſſia, who is an illumine, has long predicted the triumphs and eſtabliſhment of the French Republic, and at preſent he may very juſtly be called the fortune teller of all the monarchs in Europe.

If there is a probable hope that the endeavours of government to reſtore peace to this country will prove ſucceſsful, how are we to account for the neceſſity of ſo hot a preſs as has prevailed on the river for many days paſt?

LISBON, July 27.

It is reported here that an ambaſſador is going hence, as ſoon as poſſible, in a frigate for England. The reſult of his embaſſy it not known. General Buonaparte, as report ſays, intends to take up winter quarters in this capital.

BOSTON, October 3.

Letters from the commiſſioners of the United States, for ſettling the ſpoliation buſineſs, ſay, that every appearance is favorable to an iſſue, by which the moſt ample juſtice will be given to the claim of the American citizens.

A fiſhing ſmack arrived here yeſterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, 22 days paſſage. She brings a report that a French fleet of ſix 74's, and two frigates, had arrived off St. John's, had landed a number of troops at the northward of that place, and had burnt Bulls-Bay, and a number of other ſmall towns, and deſtroyed a great number of ſmall fiſhing veſſels on the Banks. The great length of the paſſage of this veſſel, together with many other circumſtances, induce us to believe the report is premature.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Minerva, Capt. D. Turner, 54 days from London, left the Downs the 9th of Auguſt, and Cauſane Bay, Plymouth, the 13th. She brought London papers to the 9th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of Auguſt 9.

The following official note has been ſent from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambaſſador, Barthelemy, in Switzerland.

"The French government is informed, that the Engliſh, after having ſtopped, during the war, under the moſt frivolous pretexts, every neutral veſſel, have juſt given the moſt poſitive orders to the commanders of their ſhips of war to ſeize, indiſcriminately, all the cargoes which they may ſuppoſe to be deſtined for the French.

"Whatever injury France may have ſuſtained from this conduct, ſhe has, nevertheleſs, continued to give the only example of the moſt inviolable reſpect for the law of nations, which conſtitutes the pledge and ſecurity of their civilization. But after having long tolerated the offence of this machiavelian ſyſtem of policy, ſhe at length finds herſelf compelled, by the moſt urgent motives, to have recourſe to repriſals againſt England.

"The Executive Directory therefore orders all the political agents of the French Republic to inform the different governments, that the ſquadrons and privateers of the Republic will act againſt the ſhips of every country, in the ſame manner in which thoſe governments ſuffer the Engliſh to act againſt them.

"This meaſure ought not to ſurpriſe them, ſince it would be very eaſy to demonſtrate, that it is imperiouſly preſcribed by neceſſity, and is only the effect of a lawful defence. If theſe powers had known how to make their commerce reſpected by the Engliſh, we ſhould have had no occaſion to have recourſe to this afflicting extremity.

"They will recollect, that the Republic of France, ever generous, propoſed to all the Belligerent Powers to reſpect commerce; but that this propoſition, honorable to the government which made it, and dictated by the moſt perfect philantrohpy, was rejected with pride by a government accuſtomed to treat with contempt the moſt ſacred laws of humanity, &c."

London Prices Current, of American Stocks, &c. &c.

3 per cents,	50	51
5 1-2 do.	77	79
6 do.	85	86
Deferred,	62	63
Bank Shares,	107	109

MERCHANDIZE.

Aſhes, Pot, C.	48 to	52s
Pearl,	50	59s
Fine Flour, bbl.		35s
Superfine, do.	40	42s
Carolina Rice, cwt.	20	22s
Linſeed, qr.	52	60s
Tar, bbl.	16	11s
Turpentine, cwt.	19	20s
Weſt-India Cotton, lb.	16	24d
Eaſt-India, do.	12 1-2	15d
Georgia, do.		16d
Eaſt-India Indigo,	very dull.	

Mr. Pinkney, the American commiſſioner and colleague of Mr. Gore, was arrived in London, from Virginia.

Doctor Nichols and John Anſtey, Eſqrs. are appointed commiſſioners on the part of the King of Great-Britain.

The King had not appointed the commiſſioners on the Virginia debts.

Inſurance at Lloyd's, when the Minerva ſailed, was done at 3 guineas, on American ſhips and property; but had been done at 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 guineas, in conſequence of the capture of the Mount-Vernon. Many of the richeſt and moſt cautious writers would not write on American property for ſeveral days.

Money was extremely ſcarce in England, and the trade much embarraſſed. Many of the principal manufacturers had diſcharged the moſt of their hands, not being able to pay them their weekly wages, in conſequence of the ſhort remittance from America, and the many proteſted bills.

The loſſes ſuſtained by the Engliſh, in the Mediterranean, are great, the fear of the capture of Liſbon, and of a Spaniſh war, cauſed great alarms at Lloyd's, and among the mercantile part of the people.

Many conſiderable failures had taken place in London, and many more in Mancheſter, and other manufacturing towns.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Letters by the laſt arrival from London, mention an order for embodying 100,000 men, to repel the French in caſe of an invaſion, an event which was conſidered as an inevitable conſequence of the impending pacification between France and Auſtria.

Yeſterday, on account of the late glorious intelligence from Italy and Germany, the bells in the ſeveral churches in the city rang a joyful peal from twelve to one o'clock—and in the evening, as it were by patriotic ſympathy, a hall full of old whigs and friends to the liberties of man aſſembled at Hunter's Hotel, where a number of patriotic ſongs were ſung; a cold collation was alſo ſerved up, and ſixteen toaſts were given, appropos to the news of the day.

The London Gazette, of Auguſt 20, contains four official admiralty letters.

The firſt is from the Mediterranean, Admiral Jarvis, dated off Toulon, July 18, and ſtates, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan took poſſeſſion of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo, at 10 o'clock on that day; it was mounted with 100 pieces of cannon, and 400 troops, beſides militia.

The Admiral joined the convoy from Baſtia the preceding day, and, with Major Duncan, concerted their plan of operation, agreeably to the Viceroy's inſtructions. The troops landed at night, one mile weſt of the town, and marched to the gate, and at five in the morning ſent the Viceroy's letter to the Governor, containing the terms that would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours to conſider of them; the Governor aſked an hour more, that he might conſult the Tuſcan inhabitants—who were aſſured, by the Admiral and Major, that neither perſon nor property ſhould be moleſted. The Captain, of 74, Inconſtant 36, Flora 36, Southampton 32, Peterell 16, Vaneau brig, and the Roſe cutter, were ordered into the harbour, and ſtationed to open upon the town and ſtorm it, in caſe of a refuſal of the terms.

The ſecond letter is from Captain Evans, dated Bermuda, May 29, and informs of the capture of the Vulcan French privateer, Captain Bermand, of 12 guns, on the 4th of May, by the Britiſh ſhip Spencer, of Murray's fleet.

The third is dated Bonnetta (Murray's fleet) off Tybee light-houſe, ſame day, informs that the Spencer alſo took the French ſchooner La Poiſſou Volant, from Aux-Cayes to New-York, commanded by a ſub-lieutenant of the Concord—and was formerly the Flying Fiſh.

The fourth letter is from Admiral Peyton at the Downs, dated Auguſt 19—and informs, that the Lyon and Swallow cutters, on the 17th of Auguſt, near Bearly-head, retook a ſloop, and took a lugger, armed with ſwivels and ſmall arms.

The intrepid valor and Britiſh bravery, on all theſe important occaſions, where there was hardly a gun fired, is daubed up to the merits of knighthood!

A citizen ſoldier ſuggeſts the propriety of a general parade of the uniformed military, on Monday next, in honour of the late unexampled ſucceſs of our republican allies. When we conſider theſe as the harbingers of peace, and the preludes to the firm eſtabliſhment of liberty in Europe, it affords a proſpect that muſt enliven the heart of the philanthropiſt and patriot with the moſt pleaſing ſenſations. As Americans we cannot but rejoice that old deſpotiſm trembles: Let marſhal muſic, the roar of cannon, and the rattling of our ſmall arms, proclaim our undiſſembled joy!

October 10.

ATTACK ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

Capt. Gralet, who arrived at Boſton, in 24 days from Newfoundland, informs, that a French ſquadron, of ſix ſhips of the line, and three frigates, after appearing off St. John's, demanding a ſurrender of that town from Sir J. Wallace, who commands there, and being refuſed, had landed a number of men at Bull's Bay, a ſmall hamlet, about 30 miles from St. John's, and burned a number of fiſhermens' hovels—at which place they were when our informant ſailed. St. John's is protected by two forts—and Wallace's ſquadron conſiſts of a 50 gun ſhip, three frigates, and two ſmaller veſſels.—It is therefore probable, if they attack that town, they will be oppoſed.

Capt. Roundy, from Rotterdam, arrived at Boſton, informs, that he ſaw there the French ſquadron, which returned from engaging the Glatton, Engliſh 64. It was vaſtly inferior to the repreſentation of the Engliſh Captain. It conſiſted of two 44, two 18, and two 12 gun veſſels; and the officers ſaid, they ſhould have taken the Engliſhman, but for the loſs of the main maſt of one the 44's

PERSECUTED NEUTRALITY.

The French Directory have declared, that the Republican cruiſers will act againſt the ſhips of every country, in the ſame manner in which thoſe governments ſuffer the Engliſh to act againſt them. (The authenticity of this decree is doubted by many.) [Boſton Mercury.

Several French officers have arrived at Boſton from Halifax. They belonged to a Republican veſſel of 12 guns, captured by the Spencer, of 16, after an action of 2 hours and an half.

HALIFAX, September 10.

Wedneſday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, Capt. Mowat, and his Majeſty's ſloop Bermuda. They have brought in with them the Elizabeth French frigate, of 40 guns.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 28.

At length the anxiety of the public mind, reſpecting the reſignation of our beloved Preſident, is gratified, as to its authenticity. We feel the inclination on this important occaſion, but are deprived of the means of expreſſing our ſenſe of gratitude, for thoſe invaluable ſervices rendered our common country by this matchleſs man. Indeed it were uſeleſs to attempt at eulogy, where exalted virtue, wiſdom, juſtice and humanity have ſhone unrivalled and unſullied, in public view, for upwards of 45 years. Yet though we are deprived of his perſonal ſervices in future, the heart-felt ſatisfaction remains, of having his ſentiments and his advice fully detailed, as a mirror to direct his ſucceſſor, and as a leſſon to guide his countrymen in the purſuits of true liberty, virtue, happineſs and independence.

A grateful people, convinced of his worth, and anxious for the preſervation of a life ſo dear, will doubtleſs join us in the wiſh—that through the paths of private life and ſocial retirement, he may enjoy thoſe comforts which flow from an upright conduct, ſanctioned and confirmed by an applauding world; and that thoſe bleſt with his private protection may witneſs the happineſs which his public adminiſtration hath conferred, equal to the force in which the poet expreſſes himſelf———

On graſs-green Vernon lovelier beams the morn,
And glad Potomac murmurs his return;
With ſmiles each face and throbbing heart receive,
For who like him the wretches wants relieve?

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

Accounts by way of the Weſt Indies from Europe ſtate, that in conſequence of the menacing aſpect of the Spaniſh force contiguous to Gibraltar, and the apparent diſpoſition of the court to enter into the ſpirit of the French politics, it had been determined to withdraw the Britiſh forces, and entirely evacuate Corſica, in order to throw the troops into Gibraltar; tranſports had arrived at St. Florenzo, for the purpoſe of their removal.

—

The following letter from Mr. Donaldſon, dated at Leghorn the 2d of July laſt, ſhews, that the meaſures taken to effect a treaty between the United States and Tunis had not then ſucceeded. It is publiſhed for the purpoſe expreſſed in the letter itſelf. It is alſo to be noted, that no treaty has yet been make with Tripoli.

Copy of a letter from Joſeph Donaldſon to Stephen Cathalan, Conſul of the United States, at Marſeilles, dated Leghorn, July 2d, 1796, and received at the Department of State.

Sir—This moment I am informed, by a letter from Tunis, that the American ſchooner Eliza, Samuel Greaves, has been ſent in there by one of their privateers, contrary to an arrangement made by me in November laſt, and which will not expire until the eighth of this inſtant.

You will do well to caution my countrymen againſt the cruizers of Tunis and Tripoli. (Signed)

JOSEPH DONALDSON, junr.

MILLS FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Merchant and Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill, with about 124 acres of good fertile land. The Mill is built of ſtone, about 50 by 30 feet, two ſtories high, with two water wheels; all the works have been lately repaired, and are now in complete order for manufacturing flour, &c. the boulting cloths are of the firſt quality, there being two for merchant, and two for country work; with hoiſting and packing ſcrews, rolling ſcreen, fans, &c. The mills are turned by Buck Run, that never failing ſtream in Cheſter county, nearly on a ſtrait direction between Middletown, Newport and Wilmington, about 23 miles from the two latter, and may be ſupplied with wheat very conveniently from Lancaſter, and other adjacent counties. The manſion-houſe is new built with ſtone, well finiſhed, with cellars under the whole, alſo a new two ſtory log houſe, with a Cooper's ſhop, very convenient to the mill, a good ſpring of water near each houſe, a good barn, with ſtone ſtables, all in good order, and a good bearing orchard of graſted fruit. The fields are well divided, and a conſiderable part under clover. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

October 10th, 1796. * 4w.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an apprentice boy, named WILLIAM RICHARDS, ſeventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very croſs-eyed. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges.

DANIEL MELFORD.

N B. All perſons are forbid harbouring him at their peril. *

October 12th, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of Alexander Crawford, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 24th of September ult. four ſtray COWS. Two of them are red and white, one a pale red, and the other a deep red. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying, on the premiſes, to

JACOB DEHAVEN.

October 8th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, near Norris-town, upon the 23d of September laſt, a large pale red milch COW, with both ears marked. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THOMAS.

October 7th, 1796. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 22d of the 6th month last, from the subscriber, living in West-Nottingham, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, JEREMIAH FAGAN, better than eighteen years of age, light grey eyes, fair skin, and freckled, about five feet eight or nine inches high, short curly dark brown hair, pretty talkative, and apt to swear, when angry, this country born; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, with large metal buttons, a short coat, ditto, with wooden buttons, both lined with blue and brown lindsey, one fine shirt, two coarse, ditto, fustian jacket and trowsers, olive colour, one pair of coperas and one pair dyed trowsers, two wool hats, one new, coarse leather shoes, with large carved buckles, he is fond of driving a team. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HAINES.

Sept. 27th, 1796. ‖ 6. w.

CAME to the plantation occupied by the subscriber, on the river Schuykill, about 3½ miles from Philadelphia, in the course of the canal now making, one red and white COW, with a white face, and a black ring or spot round the right eye. Also a dark brindled COW, with a few white spots about her belly; she gives milk from three teats. The owners are requested to pay the charges, and take them away. CONRAD WILAN.

September 14, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, within a mile of Whitemarsh Church, about three weeks ago, a dark brindled COW, with a white streak along her back, has a crumpled horn, and is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILLIP LEAR.

Sept. 14th, 1796. *

WHEREAS the partnership of *Jonathan Bowen & Son* is dissolved by mutual consent, all those that are indebted to said firm, are requested to come and settle the same by the 1st of October next, and all those that have any demands are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

JONATHAN BOWEN & SON.

Bridge-town, Sept. 10. *

WAS taken up on the 6th instant, trespassing on the land of the subscriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, a small blaze in his face, and snip on his nose, three white feet, and is about 15 hands high, his off eye blind, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY PASCHALL.

Bell-Inn, Kingsessing, Sept. 17, 1796.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Plait, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neate, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, a mulatto man, named BOB, about 27 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a fustian suit, a castor hat, neats leather shoes tied with buckskin strings; he had a scar on his chin. I forewarn all Captains harbouring him. Whoever secures him in gaol, shall receive the above reward. ISAAC FISH.

September 4th, 1796. ‖

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, that will deliver into the gaol of Philadelphia or Baltimore, a certain PETER STONE. He is about forty-five years of age, a German, talks bad English, is a tall slim man, with short hair, and fond of wine and brandy. He has lived in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, as a coach driver. If delivered in Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN M'CALLA, if in Baltimore, by me HARTMAN ELLIOTT.

Sept. 5th, 1796. ‖

Will be exposed to public sale,

on the 15th of the 10th Month, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private sale,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Moreland township, Montgomery county, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 1½ from the Crooked Billet, adjoining a road leading from Biberry road to the York road, near the 14 mile stone, bounded by lands of Benjamin Lloyd, John Shelmire, and others, containing 97 acres and 67 perches of well improved land, lying on Pennypack creek, 12 acres of which is good meadow, a quantity of good timber, the remainder good ploughland; there are on said plantation, a good bearing apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, &c. a two story dwelling-house, a pump of excellent water at the door, a never failing spring at a convenient distance, over which is erected a stone spring-house, a large convenient stone barn, lately built, on the most improved plan, the whole in good repair. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the neighbourhood good. Due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JONATHAN BALDERSTON.

9th mo. 9th, 1796. §

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120 *Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harness. Whoever secures the horse, and delivers him to me, shall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday in the forenoon from the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in the state of Pennsylvania, the following indented servants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony about 27 years of age, of a low stature, stout built, has black hair, and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white stockings, and a new pair of shoes, tied with thongs, and is a Mason by trade.

Christian Nagle, born in Prussia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has straight sandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers and jacket, a good pair of shoes, and a wool hat, almost new, and speaks broken English.

Conrad Kratz, a Hessian, about 24 years of age, is tall and strong built, has black curled hair, which he wears sometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almost new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers, a good pair of shoes, and a good wool hat, speaks very little English. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, besides reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th of this inst. an indented servant man, named JACOB PHASKEL, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, tolerably well set, long black hair, tied with a black thick set ribbon, dark eyes and eye brows, his forehead bold, his visage long, and his face full of small red pimples. He took with him a square crown castor hat, about half worn, two tow and flax shirts, and four pair of trowsers, one pair of new nankeen trowsers, that tied at the ancles, with a rip in the upper part of the thigh, and vest of the same, a buff colour, one pair of striped lye coloured flag trowsers, a scarlet vest with fustian back, two waistcoats, and a clouded nankeen and a fustian coat, a pair of old shoes newly patched and soaled, and had remarkable long great toes. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, or brings him home to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MOSES QUINBY.

Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 9 mo. 6th, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL ROADS, late of Honey-Brook township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payments; and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

JACOB MILLER, }
JACOB LANDISS, } Executors.

Aug. 22, 1796.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000 do. to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,		
19,946 Blanks.		300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerssner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

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Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

IF ELIZABETH DRING, daughter of JONATHAN DRING, of the town of Waterford, Hertfordshire, in Great-Britain, who married ARCHIBALD WILLSON, be living, or any of her legal representatives, by calling on the subscriber, in West-Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, they will hear of something to their advantage. The subscriber intending to go to England the latter end of this month, would be glad to know if she is living, or any person who can justly represent her, to heir an estate that comes to her by the death of her father. THOMAS DRING.

West-Chester, Sep. 10, 1796. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31st of August, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796. †

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3457.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1796.

MILLS FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Merchant and Grift-Mill, and Saw-Mill, with about 124 acres of good fertile land. The Mill is built of ſtone, about 50 by 30 feet, two ſtories high, with two water wheels; all the works have been lately repaired, and are now in complete order for manufacturing flour, &c. the boulting cloths are of the firſt quality, there being two for merchant, and two for country work; with hoiſting and packing ſcrews, rolling ſcreen, fans, &c. The mills are turned by Buck Run, that never failing ſtream in Cheſter county, nearly on a ſtrait direction between Middletown, Newport and Wilmington, about 23 miles from the two larter, and may be ſupplied with wheat very conveniently from Lancaſter, and other adjacent counties. The manſion-houſe is new built with ſtone, well finiſhed, with cellars under the whole, alſo a new two ſtory log houſe, with a Cooper's ſhop, very convenient to the mill, a good ſpring of water near each houſe, a good barn, with ſtone ſtables, all in good order, and a good bearing orchard of graſted fruit. The fields are well divided, and a conſiderable part under clover. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN POWEL.

October 10th, 1796. * 4w.

FOR SALE,

A Very valuable eſtate, ſituate in Glouceſter county, on the river Delaware, near Raccoon creek, and oppoſite to Cheſter, containing 470 acres of land, about 200 of which are banked meadow, and more within bank to be cleared and made, of a ſoil equal to any on the Delaware. This has been long known as a dairy and grazing farm, being formerly in the tenure of Becket, the greatcheeſe maker, and now of John Piſſant. It has a good proportion of timber land, and may be conveniently divided into two farms, having two good dwellings, well ſituated, commodious barns, and ſtabling for a large number of cattle. It has good advantages for tending market, either by land or water. For terms, apply to the tenant on the premiſes, to Samuel Tomkins adjoining thereto, Joſeph Sloan, Surveyor, near Haddonfield, or John Litle, No. 40, North Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 11th, 1796. 11 w.

Six Cents Reward.

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DANIEL MELFORD.

N B. All perſons are forbid harbouring him at their peril.

October 12th, 1796.

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JACOB DEHAVEN.

October 8th, 1796. ¶

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JOHN THOMAS.

October 7th, 1796. *

Meadow for Sale.

MEADOW on Shivers's Iſland for ſale. Apply to JAMES WILKINS, No. 14, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Sept. 28th, 1796. t.f

Sixty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Yellow Springs, a dark brown MARE, 5 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, mixed with black hairs, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, has one white hind foot, ſhod round, the fore ſhoes almoſt new; has had a colt this ſeaſon, which has been late weaned from her. Whoever takes up the Mare and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may get the Mare, and the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or forty dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SLOANEACRE.

Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, October 2. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of John Bartram's paſture, on the night of the 24th of this inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about ten years old, paces and trots, but a dull gate for riding, about 14 and an half hands high, ſtrong and well made, in good order, he has loſt the ſight of the near eye, has what is called the creiſe-fall on his neck, in a remarkable deep hollow, juſt where the upper part of the collar covers, a ſmall white ſtar in his face, a little white on his upper lip, a few ſaddle marks, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, with the thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MAXIMILIAN LEECH, Blackſmith, living on Cheſter road, near Gray's ferry.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Sept. 26. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of May laſt, a red STEER, with ſome white ſpots, and a white face, and is ſuppoſed to be 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JAMES WHITE.

September 2d, 1796. *

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

FORTY acres of cleared land, ſituate in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Anthony Keaſbey, Eſq; and others; the ſoil is of an exellent quality, and the whole is encloſed with good fences. There is a young thrifty apple orchard on ſaid premiſes, of near 100 trees. The whole to be ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The above land lies adjoining the town of Salem, and is very ſuitable for building-lots. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Salem.

* JESSE KEASBEY.

Salem, 16th September, 1796.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of Bucks, containing 338 acres of land, of which 25 acres are meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and the remainder arable, divided into fields, each accommodated with water; on the premiſes is a large two ſtory brick houſe, and frame kitchen adjoining, ſtone cart houſe, and convenient frame barn, hay houſe, and ſtabling; alſo two tenements to accommodate ſmall families, a large bearing orchard, a well of good water near the kitchen door, and neat garden pailed in. This farm is about 2½ miles from Delaware works, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Bordentown ferry, has a front on the river of about 100 rods, and ſeveral landing places thereon, that ſhallops load cord wood from the river bank, for the Philadelphia market. The land is generally of a good quality, eaſy tillage, and well adapted to either grain or graſs, and might be divided into two farms. For further information apply to JONATHAN WILLIS, No. 31, ſouth Water-ſtreet, and for terms of ſale, to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ABRAHAM WARNER.

9th mo. 19th, 1796. 8 w.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Abraham Hoopes, late of Edgmont townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, as ſoon as poſſible, to the ſubſcribers, in order for ſettlement.

¶ JOEPPH ROBINS, } *Executors.*
DANIEL HOOPES, }

September 19th, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the beginning of the 7th Month laſt, a BULL STAG, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

* JOHN LEWIS.

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, 9th Month, 22d, 1796.

PARIS, Auguſt 23.

A general officer of Buonaparte's army arrived yeſterday with the colours taken from the army of Wurmſer. Nothing is more afflicting to a certain claſs of men: they had circulated reports which the hirelings of the King of Verona were about to publiſh, that the French General was ſurrounded on every ſide, and that he would inevitably be taken, if the 80,000 men detached by the Directory from La Vendee did not arrive in time to extricate him from the danger. Incorrigible men! if they were to be told that the turrets of the church of Notre Dame had marched to the aſſiſtance of the Prince of Conde, they would repeat and believe it.

Terror prevails throughout Germany. The Empire, like Italy, is at our feet. An hundred Imperial reſcripts would not ſtop the progreſs of a ſingle patrole. The Diet of Ratiſbon too has abandoned its external formalities. It has ſent a deputation to the head quarters of Jourdan, to renew their intreaties for protection. The deputation ſet off upon the 30th of July. A decree of the Senate prohibits the inhabitants from receiving any Emigrant.

Into what an abyſs has the Empire fallen, from having followed the councils of the Houſe of Auſtria! What humiliation for thoſe German Princes, formerly ſo inſolent, to be obliged to fly from place to place, to abandon their States to our diſcretion, and to have no hope but in our generoſity!

Letters from Zurich, dated Auguſt 13, ſtate that a column of the French army had arrived at Fuldkirch, in Tyrol. The armies of Italy and of the Rhine and Moſelle are upon the point of forming a junction.

The value of the Auſtrian magazines which have fallen into our hands, from the banks of the Sieg to Wurtzbourg, amounts to 40 millions of florins, equal to 90 millions of our money.

Auguſt 24.

We are aſſured that M. Sandos, the Pruſſian miniſter at Paris, has received diſpatches from Madrid, announcing, that the Court of Spain has declared war upon England, and that the Engliſh ambaſſador has in conſequence left Madrid, carrying with him the Spaniſh manifeſto, which contains 63 articles of complaint.

This intelligence is extremely probable, from the diſpoſitions of the reſpective Courts, and the treaty of defenſive alliance lately concluded between France and Spain. For a long time paſt the Spaniſh marine has not been on ſo reſpectable a footing. A ſquadron has ſailed from Cadiz, in conjunction with the French diviſion under the command of Admiral Richery. We ſhould not be ſurpriſed that they commenced their operations with an expedition againſt the Engliſh ware-houſes in Portugal.

This declaration of war, if it be true, muſt produce new changes in the politics of Europe—The French marine, united to the Spaniſh and Dutch, muſt, in the end, counterbalance that of England.

Other powers may ſtill take a part in this war, and thus a continental peace become more diſtant, if a new conflagration is kindled in Europe.

Letters from Vienna of the 6th of Auguſt, hold out the moſt flattering hopes. They ſtate, that, in conſequence of a council of war, the Emperor has ſent off the Count de Lehrbach, miniſter for Foreign Affairs, with diſpatches for the French Generals, for the Imperial Miniſter at Baſle, and for the Executive Directory of France.

They ſeem to be convinced in Germany that the King of Pruſſia is reſolved to take advantage of exiſting circumſtances, for the purpoſe of his own aggrandizement. It is ſaid that he offers to cede to France that part of his territory which lies on this ſide of the Rhine, on condition that the Republic will permit him to ſeize upon ſeveral principalities in his neighbourhood, and particularly on the Hanſe towns and Hamburgh.

Thus ſeveral ſtates will ultimately be compelled to ſuffer for the hoſtile folly of the great powers. Peace muſt occaſion a new diviſion of Europe. But we muſt pay dear for our glory.—And our finances! ..... They are held in too ſmall account in our political calculations.

We are aſſured that the Directory has ordered M. the Count de Reval, Ambaſſador from the King of Sardinia, to quit Paris, becauſe he is a native of Savoy, and becauſe, by the union of that country with France, they were under the neceſſity of conſidering him as an Emigrant.

The Swiſs have ſuſpended their proceedings againſt the French Emigrants, and it is reported, that Barthelemi has on this ſubject received more humane inſtructions. Several wives and children of Emigrants, who from their extreme indigence were not able to quit Conſtance before the arrival of our troops, have been humanely treated.

Extract of a letter from the camp before Guſtarburg, Auguſt 11.—"We have ſtill four places to take—Philipſbourg, Manheim, Mentz, and Ehrenbreitſtein. There is no communication between them, and with patience and activity we ſhall obtain our object.

"Since one in the morning we have laboured, in forming a line of circumvallation, defended by the cannon of the heights of Viezeneau, and on the fort of Guſtarburg. The Engliſh officer, Williams, has done all in his power to cannonade us from his gun boats, but without producing any effect of conſequence.

"Minton is completely blockaded on the ſide where we are. It appears from the moſt certain reports, that there are not more than four or five months proviſions in the town. I believe they are but indifferently furniſhed with wood, for the garrison [illegible] ting down the willows in the neighbouring iſlands.

"We know not to what the unſkilfulneſs of the garriſon can be compared, who, probably to amuſe themſelves, fire 5 or 600 balls and bombs a day, none of which have as yet either killed or wounded any perſon. Laſtly, they had the complaiſance to fire 22 cannon ſhots at General Lortolaut and me, though ſuch a proceeding was contrary to the agreement which was made, both parties not to fire upon individuals. We regard tranquilly, without moving from the ſpot, this infraction of the Convention. Mr. Williams ſoon came to hold a parley. He begged us not to take any notice of this piece of diverſion of the cannoniers, who he ſaid had fired without orders, and would be puniſhed for it.

"I ſhould ſay, perhaps, ſomething of this Mr. Williams, who is a man of much ſpirit, very alert, and who has been in the ſervice of the Emperor for twelve years. Twice he came here on a parley, and each time I heard him ſpeak with much freedom. He told us that the Emperor was a brave man, but that his Council is made up of a pack of ſcoundrels. He does not ſpeak with more reſerve of his own country. He aſſures us that Mr. Pitt is a man either *loſt* or *hung (ou perdu ou pendu)* and that he had deceived the Emperor in a moſt atrocious manner, by making him believe, that, by means of his guineas, he ſhould make the Netherlands revolt againſt the French. Pitt, he ſays, is the enemy of his King, and the greateſt ſcoundrel in England. If the Auſtrian cabinet does not make a peace, according to Mr. Williams, there muſt be an inſurrection in the Empire; the people of Frankfort will have the King of Pruſſia for their ſovereign, and that of France the Rhine for their barrier.

"He ſays, that we ſhall never take Mentz by aſſault, but that with a little patience it will certainly be in our power. The Commandant of the fortreſs of Koenigſtein he admits at the ſame time ſhould be hanged, as having ſurrendered after a ſiege of 8 hours, under the pretext that he wanted water, when he had

160 tons of Hungarian wine in his cellars!

"The deſerters and priſoners continue to arrive here every day from our army on the Danube.

"P. S. I open my letter to inform you that we have gained a ſignal victory at Bamberg, and that the Auſtrians, who are completely routed, are haſtening to bury themſelves in the interior of Auſtria and Bohemia.—L'Ami des Loix."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, dated Breſcia, Auguſt 2.

"The enemy, after the retreat, Citizens Directors, occupied Coronna and Montebaldo in conſiderable force, where they ſeemed anxious to make a ſtand. Maſſena marched thither on the 24th, made himſelf maſter of Montebaldo, of Coronna, and Preabolo, took ſeveral pieces of cannon, and made 400 priſoners. He ſpeaks in terms of the higheſt approbation of the 18th demi brigade of light infantry, of his Aid-de-Camp Rey, and of Adjutant-General Chabran.

"On the 25th I ordered Gen. Soret, and Saint Hillaire, General of Brigade, to march to Roque d'Anfonce, of which the enemy ſeemed deſirous to keep poſſeſſion. This operation has ſucceeded; we have forced Roque d'Anfonce, engaged the enemy at Lodron, and after a ſlight action got poſſeſſion of their baggage, ſix pieces of cannon, and 1100 priſoners.

"Angereau has paſſed the Adige, driven the enemy to Roveredo, and made ſome hundreds of priſoners.

The enemy has 4000 ſick in Mantua.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, dated Breſcia, Auguſt 4.

"I have received with gratitude, Citizens Directors, the freſh teſtimony of your eſteem which you have given me by your letter of the 13th Thermidor. I do not know what the Gentlemen Journaliſts mean to do with me; they have attacked me at the ſame time with the Auſtrians; you have ſilenced them by the publication of your letter.

"I have completely beat the Auſtrians; ſo that hitherto theſe double attempts of our enemies have proved equally abortive.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Head-Quarters of the right wing of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, at Memmingen, Auguſt 14th, fourth year.

"We yeſterday gave a drubbing to the army of the Prince of Conde. They attacked us at two o'clock in the morning; our advanced guard was ſurpriſed, but the whole van, under the command of Abbatucci, was ſoon under arms. Our light artillery was ſo well-directed, that five hundred Condeans remained dead on the field.

"I ſaw them yeſterday; it was a ſhocking ſight; the whole field of battle ſtrewed with dead bodies, moſt of them having belonged to the Noble Chaſſeurs, to the Chevaliers de la Couronne, and the Legion of Mirabeau. A general officer, the ci-deavnt Marquis de Goulet, died of his wounds at Mindelheim; the Duke de Enghein had his horſe killed; almoſt all our volunteers took croſſes of the order of St. Louis; and if matters go on in this manner, we ſhall have as many knights of that order among our own ſoldiers, as there are among the Emigrants. The army of Conde abandoned to us the field of battle, and retreated behind Mindelheim, on the road to Augſburgh, where I hope we ſhall ſoon arrive.

"Our loſs is conſiderably inferior to that of the enemy. It was the artillery which made the havoc, and they hardly had any.

"S. LEBARBIER."

Nothing can be more certain than that negociations are opening between France, Auſtria and the Empire, for the purpoſe of effecting a general peace with all the powers of the continent. It is alſo certain that the conditions of this peace are to be dictated by the French Republic, and that they are ſuch as will take from our enemies the power of diſturbing us for a long time. The King of Pruſſia plays a great part in the negociations of the Princes of the Empire with France. It is he who has detached them one by one from the intereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria. This was the object of his journey, and his conference at Pyrmont, whence we now learn that Frederick William is returned to Berlin.

Every thing ſeems to lead the way to a ſpeedy and neceſſary peace; but a long time muſt elapſe before Europe, torn and divided by revolutionary ſtorms and their conſequences, can reſume an attitude of tranquility.

The Directory has juſt now ordered the Caſtle of Ruelle, near Paris, to be ſurrounded. It is there that the terroriſts were collected and trained. It was to have been the central point of a movement which had been for ſome time in preparation. We ſhould not wonder if Drouet was again to be found by accident in this aſſemblage.

Target, the Republican Target, who refuſed to engage in the defence of Louis XVI. was ſaid to have offered himſelf as the official defender of Drouet. This, however, he has formally denied.

The converſation has for ſome days turned on a curious negociation ſaid to have taken place between the Jacobins and ſome Commanding Perſonages. The eſcape of Drouet is ſaid to have been a contradiction of this treaty on the one ſide, which was repaid, on the other, by a promiſe of forbearance until the next election.

LEGHORN, July 29.

In order to keep the Engliſh frigates at a reſpectful diſtance from this port, and to protect the entrance of merchantmen, the French have fitted out a large Tartan, with four heavy pieces of braſs cannon, and ovens, for heating balls.—Yeſterday an Engliſh frigate and a brig, advanced within gun ſhot of the Mole; but not being able to ſtand long againſt the well directed fire from the fort, and from the Tartan, they were obliged to put to ſea again.

Commodore Nelſon, being informed of their intention of fitting out ſeveral Tartans in a ſimilar way, made it known, by a letter, which he purpoſely cauſed to be intercepted, that if he took any of them, he would hang all their crews.

GENOA, Auguſt 4.

Various letters from Milan, written by patriots who are [illegible], and by French Commiſſioners, announce, that the ſurrender of Mantua will ſpeedily be followed by events of the moſt intereſting nature, not only to the Milaneſe, but to all Italy.

It is affirmed, that the French Republic will recogniſe the independence of all the conquered countries, and conſolidate them into one ſtate.

This ſtate will comprehend the duchies of Milan, Mantua, and Modena, the Principality of Maſſa, the Ferraneſe and Boloneſe. It is to be called the Republic of Italy, and not of Lombardy, not only becauſe it will contain countries which do not compoſe a part of Lombardy, but alſo becauſe it is intended to be of ſuch a nature as to increaſe with the progreſs of time, and to unite the greateſt portion of Italy.

The French Legiſlators, it is ſaid, propoſe to charge a committee, conſiſting of enlightened men, as well Italians as French, to frame a Conſtitution upon the model of that of France, and to preſent it for the acceptance of the Primary Aſſemblies of the Italian Republic.

Some perſons pretend that it would be more regular to begin with convoking the Primary Aſſemblies, in order that Deputies may be choſen for the purpoſe of framing a Conſtitution. The inconveniencies of ſuch a proceeding are ſo great, that the firſt would be preferable, even though it would be leſs regular.

The Deputies of a number of countries, whoſe laws, manners, and prejudices are ſo different, could with difficulty be brought to enter into each others views, and agree upon the ſame objects. Probably all their ideas would be directed to a Federative Conſtitution, and if they did not permit privileges to remain, they would at leaſt allow the privileges to ſubſiſt. The completion of ſuch a conſtitution would not only occaſion irkſome delays, but might even give riſe to tumult and diviſions.

The Dutch, occupied almoſt a year in forming a Conſtitution, now experience all theſe inconveniences; and it is doubtful whether they will ſurmount all the obſtacles they have to overcome.

The French Republic, in propoſing to the people of Italy a Conſtitution for their acceptance, do not deprive them of the exerciſe of their ſovereignty, ſince they will be at liberty to reject it, if it be conſidered contrary to their intereſts. If they accept it, they will have it in their power to modify or change it at pleaſure, and thus to exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 11.

The laſt intelligence from the Upper Mein confirms the news that Count Wartenſleben, after having ſent a part of his army to garriſon the frontier towns in Bohemia, has marched with the remainder, by the Upper Palatinate, to join the Arch Duke Charles on the Danube. Gen. Colaud is at Bamberg; and General Jourdan has removed his Head Quarters from Wurtzbourg to Bamberg. The Intendant of the army has received orders to ſend his magazines on to Aſchaffenbourg.

The corps of French troops which was encamped at Saxenhauſen, received orders in the night of the 9th to march to Mentz, where a ſtrong cannonade was heard on the 10th.

Letters from Naples announce that the King continues to make the moſt vigorous preparations for defending his territories, in caſe that France ſhall ſeek to impoſe terms of peace too rigorous to be complied with. For this purpoſe, he has juſt convoked the Ban and Arriere Ban, threatening all the poſſeſſors of fiefs with confiſcation, unleſs they obey his orders within the time preſcribed. Some perſons pretend that the conditions propoſed by the French government are—1. the payment of 40 millions of livres; 2. the ceſſion of the port of Meſſina to France; 3. that the Neapolitan Ports ſhall be ſhut againſt the Engliſh; and 4. that the Miniſter, Acton, ſhall be abſolutely excluded from the King's Council. They add, that the Court of Naples is fully determined not to accede to theſe terms.

Auguſt 13.

The ambitious views of the Cabinet of Berlin continue to unfold themſelves. It was, in fact, abſurd to ſuppoſe that the Pruſſian army, aſſembled in Weſtphalia, had no other object in view than to protect the line of neutrality; Princes are not uſually ſo generous. The ſeizure of Nuremberg has begun to ſhake the opinions of the incredulous: Bamberg and Wurtzburg expect a ſimilar fate; and it is no longer doubtful that Franconia, without even excepting the Imperial town of Frankfort, will be ſpeedily ſubjected to the Pruſſian yoke. It was probably one of the ſecret articles of the treaty; but it is certainly the greateſt ſtep towards that change of the political ſyſtem, which has been ſo long meditated in the greateſt Cabinets of Europe.

BASLE, Auguſt 16.

The Griſons have addreſſed to each of the belligerent powers a declaration of neutrality, in which they proteſt that they will give to neither party a paſſage thro' their territories, and if either of them attempt to employ force, it will be repelled as well by the inhabitants as by the troops of the other power. It is affirmed that it was in conſequence of this declaration that General Buonaparte withdrew his troops from the Lake of Como.

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 19.

The head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe were removed to Bamberg immediately after the laſt ſucceſſes obtained over the Auſtrians. Not a day paſſes without an action, maintained with a degree of fury that borders on deſpair. The ſplendid ſucceſſes of the armies of the Republic are purchaſed with the torrents of blood of her braveſt warriors. We underſtand that the French have entered the Imperial town of Nuremberg, the ſuburbs of which the Pruſſians occupy, agreeably to the *law of the ſtrongeſt*. It muſt be owned, that this is one of the moſt whimſical occurrences in the wonderful hiſtory of this dreadful war.

CADIZ, Auguſt 4.

The departure and union of the two Spaniſh and French ſquadrons excited the greateſt ſenſation here. The French rejoice at it; the Engliſh and the Iriſh are enraged, and the Spaniards know not what to think of the buſineſs. Their deſtination is to them all as profound a myſtery, as the conduct of the Court has been relative to the armament of that fleet; its partial diſarmament, and the orders and counter-orders of which it has been the object for ſeveral months.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts every man, to whom he ſtands indebted, to meet at the City Tavern, on Thurſday afternoon, at FOUR O'CLOCK PRECISELY, as he would wiſh, in the courſe of the evening, to convince every IMPARTIAL MAN he means to do him ſtrict juſtice; he will perſonally attend, and bring his books with him, and be prepared to make ſuch propoſals to his creditors, as will, he hopes and flatters himſelf, be ſatisfactory.

Signed GEORGE MEADE,
Philadelphia, Oct. 14. Fourth ſtreet.

On Saturday, the 22d inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold by public vendue, at the city tavern, (if not diſpoſed of at private ſale)

AN ELEGANT HOUSE,
No. 78, in Walnut-ſtreet,

WHICH is 25 feet front by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 1-2 feet wide by 72 feet 8 inches deep—(This lot is back of the houſe occupied by George Willing, Eſq.) The houſe is completely finiſhed in every reſpect. It is 50 feet deep, has 2 large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back one 22 feet by 18 1-2 feet; a handſome drawing room 24 1-2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing room and chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors, and theſe as well as the rooms above them have a communication with each other. The height in the firſt and ſecond ſtory is 12 feet, and have ſtucco cornices; and nine rooms up ſtairs, beſides the garrets, which are divided into 3 rooms, a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, milk and bathing houſes a large ice-houſe, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-ſtreet. The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with 2 inch plank and plaiſtered. The yard is well paved and the houſe is clear of ground rent.—Two brick ſtables in Walnut-ſtreet with two coach houſes, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one. The ſmalleſt ſtable has room for three, the largeſt four horſes. It is 21 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet by 50 feet 3 inches deep. They have excellent lofts over them. The building is arched and laid with lime and two inch plank, and will hold about 200 pipes of wine; is clear of ground rent, and has the privilege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-ſtreet.

Alſo, a large brick ſtore, thirty three feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, by 50 feet deep; which might at a ſmall expence be turned into a handſome dwelling houſe, having been ſo contrived in the building. It has a yard 48 feet 6 inches deep, by 24 feet wide; has a rain water pump and other conveniencies, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month. This building is ſubject to a ground rent of 11 3-4 dollars per annum. Purchaſers before the ſale may apply to the ſubſcriber

GEORGE MEADE, or
Oct. 18. Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

REMOVAL.

ABBOT & SIMPSON,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 57, to 80, North Second-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, a large quantity, and a very great variety of queens-ware, and glaſs, juſt imported in the ſhips William Penn, Ceres and Hebe, from London; the Birmingham Packet, Amiable, Catherine Adraſtus, Patty, and Friendſhip, from Liverpool, conſiſting of elegant enamelled wedgwood table ſervices compleat, of a variety of patterns—likewiſe enamelled, coloured and plain queens-ware of almoſt every deſcription; alſo an aſſortment of the very beſt double japanned tea trays and waiters of different ſizes and patterns; where merchants, captains of veſſels, country ſtore-keepers, and the public in general, may have their orders executed with the greateſt punctuality, on the moſt reaſonable terms (wholeſale and retail) for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

P. S. Mr. Simpſon is juſt returned from the different manufactories (in England) where he has been making the above ſelection, and eſtabliſhing ſuch a correſpondence as will always inſure to them goods of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1796. tbetC.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-office, at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, September, 1796.

A. George Arthur, William R. Atlee, Eſq;
B. Mary Barton.
C. Thomas Carter, Abner Caſhady, Powell Clayton.
D. Daniel Dowling.
F. Samuel B. Foſter.
G. William Gaſton, James Gaſton, Curtis Grubb.
H. John Harchea, John Harding, William Hamilton, Andrew Holliday.
I. Thomas Johnſton.
L. Margaret Lytle.
M. John M'Donald, James Miles, ſen Joſeph Merrihew, Michael M'Cluſky.
O. William O'Neal.
P. Jeſſe Paſſmore.
R. John Rankin, John Reiley, Weſt-Cheſter.
S. Elizabeth Stimmel, George Stacey, Eſq; John Shippen, Eſq;
T. Thomas Trimble.
W. William Wallace, 2, Madame Wouele, Thomas Weſt, 2, John Williams, Tredyffrin.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, a large black COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

TOBIAS ENTEE.
September 28, 1796.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Since our laſt Argus, there have been ſeveral arrivals from Europe.—The ———, Captain Holbrook, arrived on Saturday evening, from Liverpool, brought papers to September 9, the Henry, Capt. Dunn, and the James, Capt. Conklin, arrived yeſterday from London, in remarkable paſſages of 19 and 23 days (ſuppoſed from their points of departure) brought papers to Sept. 13. To this date the editor has received regular files, from which we ſhall make copious extracts to-morrow, confining ourſelves this day to a ſhort Hiſtoric Abſtract.

—

RHINE and MOSELLE.

The papers received yeſterday contain accounts immediately ſubſequent to thoſe in our 2d page from the ſeveral French armies. It will be remembered, that we left Moreau, Auguſt 13, having beaten Prince Charles, who was retreating and croſſing the Danube. He paſſed it, and encamped behind the Lech.

Moreau writes, Auguſt 21, 25, that he drew his troops from Vernitz, to effect a paſſage of the Danube at Hæchſtadt, Dillengen and Lanningen, where alone the bridges remained paſſable. Donnawart bridge was deſtroyed; a bridge of pontoons was to be made at Ulm.

Auguſt 19th, the French army took poſt behind the Zuſam, the centre at Wertingen; on the 20th on the Schmutter, and the advanced poſts on the borders of the Lech. The Auſtrians poſſeſſed Augſberg, but it was then believed to be evacuated. General Ferino was at Schoonfeld, St. Cyr at Enghelhoffen, his left extending to Langenreich; Defair's right at Langenreich, his left at Truiſheim. A body of troops was left at Schellenburg, to communicate with the army of Sambre and Meuſe; news could then alſo be had from Italy in four or five days by eſtabliſhed poſts.

Ferino beat the emigrant troops of Conde on the 12th Aug. at Kamlach, purſuing them to Mindelheim, the corps of Royal Chaſſeurs was nearly deſtroyed.

General Frolich marched to relieve Wolf at Kempten, who was hemmed up by the Auſtrian General Laborde, at Wengen. Prince Charles' out poſts were along the Danube, at Ingelſtadt, Newburg, &c.

To extricate General JOURDAN promptly, one of theſe poſts was attacked, which was commanded by General Latourat Friedberg; the French paſſed the bridges and drove the enemy behind the Lech on the 24th of Aug.

On the 25th the right, under Gen. Ferino, near Hautſtaten; the centre, St. Cyr, near Augſberg; and the left, Defaix, oppoſite to Langenweid, forded the river in a ſtrong current, which ſwept the firſt platoon, but not many were drowned. They formed, and repulſed the enemy ſent to ſtop their progreſs, attacked and carried Lech Hruſſen village.

A general attack now enſued, and the enemy PUT TO FLIGHT.

Gen. Ferino purſued them beyond Rhinethrall and the valley of Sar. Between 15 and 1600 priſoners were taken, 40 officers (three of ſuperior rank, and the Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Latour) 16 or 17 pieces of artillery, 2 ſtandards. Fatigue alone put a ſtop to the purſuit. Here follow eulogiums for unparralelled bravery.

The General adds that he does not doubt but this action will decide the Prince to abandon the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and to cover the Iſer, which he (Moreau) expected to reach firſt, though he had juſt learnt that they had abandoned all their poſitions with a ſeeming intention of re-uniting his army on the Lech. Aſtoniſhing alacrity ſupplied ammunition.

"The Batavian Plenipotentiary had arrived at Moreau's quarters to requeſt a TREATY.

SAMBRE and MEUSE.

The laſt we heard of Jourdan was Aug. 12, where he beat the Auſtrians at Rathemberg (via Amſterdam) we now find him, by the following letter, attacked by the joint armies of Prince Charles and Gen. Wertenſleben, before Newmarck, and obliged to retreat and fight, until he got back to Forcheim, where we leave him, recruiting his army—he believes he loſt no cannon, and *hopes* General Moreau will croſs the Danube and drive back this force, which his ſucceſſes had driven upon him.

The brave Jourdan was anticipated in theſe hopes, for while he was yet hoping, our readers will ſee (by the preceding) that Moreau did attack, and did drive back, as he wiſhed.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

General Jourdan to the Executive Directory.

"*Head-Quarters Auguſt 24.*

"I had the honour to inform you, that Prince Charles came with a corps of 25,000 men to make a junction with Gen. Wartenſleben, and that on the 22d Auguſt he attacked Gen. Bernadotte, who was at Tiening, before Neumarck, to cover my communication, whilſt, in purſuance of your orders, I was following the army of Wartenſleben, without being able to force him to give battle.

"General Bernadotte, thus circumſtanced, gave new proofs of his talents and his courage, and the troops under his orders fought with the greateſt intrepidity. They were compelled, however, to yield to numbers, and that General was compelled to retreat between Lauff and Nuremberg, to avoid being ſurrounded.

"Prince Charles threw himſelf in conſequence on my rear, with the greater part of that corps which had forced Gen. Bernadotte to retreat; and I, in turn, experienced the hazard of being cut off in a country where the communications are extremely difficult.

"My poſition and the force of the enemy not permitting me to engage, without committing the ſafety of my army, I effected laſt night my retreat to Amberg.

"I had no ſooner taken this poſition than I was attacked by Gen. Wartenſleben in front, and in flank by the Archduke. I was, in conſequence, obliged to retire to Sulzbach, after having made all the reſiſtance which honour and the duty of a ſoldier demanded.

"I cannot as yet give you the details of this affair. I do not believe that we have loſt any artillery. I am going this night to retire to Velden, and afterwards to Graffenberg and Forcheim, where I propoſe to re-unite my army.

"I hope that Gen. Moreau will avail himſelf, and that his ſucceſſes will recall to the Danube the forces which have thus borne down upon me.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte writes, Milan Aug. 26, that every thing in Italy "has the moſt ſatisfactory appearance." Mantua is blockaded—the bridge Governolo was croſſed and Borgoforte taken, Aug. 24, 500 killed wounded and taken, and the whole garriſon forced to retire within the wall. The General adds—"I am informed that General Wurmſer is recalled, and replaced by General De Vins."

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Theſe papers further ſtate---That T. Grenville (not the Secretary) is to go Paris on a pacific commiſſion---which is a full recognition of the French Republic one and indiviſible.

That a Loan of 30 millions was contemplating--but, private accounts ſay it failed, and recourſe was immediately had, a la Francais, to levying contributions

That the Spaniſh Ambaſſador was about leaving England.

That by the French and Spaniſh offenſive and defenſive Alliance, the latter is to furniſh 15 1ſt rate men of war, 18,000 foot, and 6000 light troops—particularly againſt England—which is conſidered as a Spaniſh declaration of war. This treaty is a renewal of the old family compact, on the new principles—and is ſigned at Madrid, but was not yet ratified at Paris.

That the Pruſſian troops have orders to act againſt any armed body, except the French, that may enter Franconia.

The London Morning Herald, of September 13, is barren; it however contains an important mercantile article, viz. a letter from Mr. King, the American Ambaſſador at London, to Joſhua Johnſton, Eſq; Conſul at the port of London, informing him, that he had juſt received a letter from Mr. Monroe, the American Ambaſſador at Paris, dated Auguſt 28, ſtating, that he is officially informed, that no order had ever been iſſued by the Executive Directory for taking American veſſels, nor would there be any as long, as Great-Britain did not take them.

Verbal accounts ſtate, that a miniſterial order had been iſſued throughout England to embody every tenth man for the defence of the frontiers; the immenſe number of flat-bottom boats fitting out in France alarms the whole realm of George III. Other verbal accounts ſay, that all the clerks in all the public offices are to be enrolled! No peace on the continent, Britiſh Parliament again prorogued from September 5, when it was to have convened, to September 25. The Weſt-India merchant fleets had arrived---whether any are miſſing is not ſaid.

LONDON, September 10.

His Majeſty, we are well aſſured, is decidedly in favour of an immediate peace, and has expreſſed his determination to uſe every means in his power to bring about that deſirable object, with as little delay as poſſible.

A meſſenger was ſent off to Vienna on Thurſday, with the determination of our Cabinet to propoſe terms of peace to the French government.

By the return of the ſeveral regiments of militia in this kingdom, which has juſt been made to the War-office, it appears that the eſtabliſhment is beyond expectation reſpectable and formidable.

Mr. Hammond, it is ſaid, is gone to Vienna.

PROSPECT of PEACE.

The indirect attempt of miniſters to negociate with the French republic having failed, we are happy to hear, that, waving every little paltry conſideration of etiquette on a buſineſs ſo ſeriouſly momentous, they have, with much wiſdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the queſtion of WAR and PEACE, in the moſt fair, open, and moſt honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarraſſed, by the intervention of any other power.

Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Pruſſia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to reſult from it, nevertheleſs enabled that gentleman to aſcertain at leaſt one very material and important fact—namely, "That the French government had not the ſmalleſt objection to treat with this country—but that for the purpoſe of ſupporting their conſtitution in the eyes of their county, and of proving to all Europe the ample conſolidation of the republic, any propoſition the Britiſh Cabinet might have to make on the ſubject of PEACE, muſt be made in a direct and unequivocal manner to the Directory itſelf."

In conſequence of this intimation, the Cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the queſtion, and, after conſiderable debate, it was at length decided that an accredited agent ſhould be ſent immediately to Paris, inveſted with all the neceſſary powers for opening a negociation with the Executive Directory, and empowered to ſubmit to them ſuch terms as our Miniſters are willing to agree to, for the purpoſe of reſtoring Peace to Europe.—Thoſe terms are already drawn up. We are well aſſured they have been dictated by ſincerity, and that they are at once ſo liberal, wiſe and honourable, as to afford the moſt rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the moſt favourable impreſſion, not only upon the Members of the French Government, but upon the nation at large, eſpecially when it is conſidered, that the Executive Directory (owing to the preſent ruinous ſtate of their finances, and the diſtreſſed condition of their armies, independent of the recent check which they have experienced in Germany) muſt be as anxious to bring the war to a ſpeedy termination, as either of the powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propoſitions we are not yet correctly informed; but it has been hinted to us, from a quater of the greateſt reſpectability, that the gand baſis of the propoſed negociation is likely to be, a reſtoration of all our conqueſts in the Weſt-Indies, during the preſent war, and a formal ceſſion of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milaneſe, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power.

The perſon, whom Miniſter have made choice of to carry into execution this important object, is the Hon. Thomas Grenville, a gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line, and every way qualified for the weighty truſt, adding to a profound and extenſive knowledge, an elegance of addreſs and manners, that has ever rendered him reſpected and admired. He was employed on a very important miſſion to France towards the concluſion of the laſt year, and proved himſelf, although then very young, to be perfectly adequate to the taſk.

Mr. Grenville is to be accompanied by an official gentleman as his Secretary, and as ſoon as the neceſſary paſſport is procured for him from the French government, it is intended that he ſhall embark with his ſuite, on board a frigate at Brighton, for Dieppe.

By this determination of Miniſters to reſtore the bleſſings of peace, they at once reſcue themſelves from the injurious imputation daily laviſhed againſt their intentions, and demonſtrate to their countrymen the ſincerity of their deſire to relinquiſh a conteſt, the further proſecution of which, whatever neceſſity there was for its commencement, can be deemed neither expedient, profitable nor ſafe. That perfect ſucceſs may attend the commendable effort, muſt be the earneſt prayer of every Britton, actuated by a regard for his country, or a wiſh for its proſperity and happineſs.

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From the (Boſton) Centinel of Oct. 12.

Newfoundland.---Accounts confirm the deſtruction of that place by the French. We know not the exact force that the Britiſh have there, nor the ſquadron which has deſtroyed it. The iſland is 550 miles long and 200 broad; and its value ariſes from its vicinity to the cod fiſhery; on which the fiſh are cured. The chief towns are Placentia, Bounaviſta and St. John's; but not above 1000 families remain here in winter. The uſual naval force is, a 50 gun ſhip and 3 frigates.

From the (Boſton) Chronicle of Oct. 13.

IMPORTANT REPORT!

Sunday evening laſt arrived at Cape Ann, Captain Henry Stanwood, a citizen of that place, and a perſon of undoubted veracity.

Captain Stanwood informs, that at the weſtward of the iſle of Sables, about ten leagues from Halifax, he fell in with a French fleet, conſiſting of eleven ſail of the line, and ſix frigates---that he was ſeveral hours on board one of the ſhips---that they told him they were deſtined for and intended to take Halifax.

It is alſo ſaid, that there are arrivals at Salem and Portſmouth, which corroborate the above report.

It is mentioned in late Paris papers, that the Directory were making diſpoſitions to ſend into Spain an army of 20,000 men, to detach Portugal from the alliance with England, and to force her to make an immediate peace with the French Republic.

Theſe papers add, that preparations were making to fortify Vienna; the inhabitants of the countries on the Danube were in the greateſt conſternation, there being no viſible obſtacle to oppoſe the march of the French armies into Vienna.

Peace (ſays an Engliſh paper) ſeems to be out of the queſtion, as long as the terms inſiſted on by France are a reſtriction to forty ſail of the line, with the ceſſion of Jamaica and Gibraltar; that the war to be carried on in future muſt be a vigorous ſea war, and no other; and that orders were already given to bombard all refractory ports in the Mediterranean.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Samuel Fulton, near New-Windſor, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, riſing four years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, has never been docked, a ſhort body, ſhort thick neck, and a good breaſt, his near hind foot white, ſome white on one of his fore feet, adjoining the hoof, a wart over one of his eyes, and a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMSON DARRAH.

Hamburg, Suſſex county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Sept. 5th, 1796. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

The General Election, for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and in the Legiſlature of the State, &c. &c. was held on Tueſday, the 11th inſt. throughout this commonwealth.—The following are the returns for the city and county of Philadelphia.

It appears that Thomas Mifflin will be almoſt unanimouſly re-elected Governor.

CONGRESS.

Philadelphia City, John Swanwick,
County, Blair M'Clenachan.

ASSEMBLY.

Philadelphia City, George Latimer,
Lawrence Seckel,
Robert Waln,
Jacob Heiltzheimer,
Francis Gurney,
Joſeph Ball.
County, Richard Tittermary,
William Leonard,
Michael Leib,
Iſaac Worrell,
Manuel Eyre,
George Logan.

Nathaniel Newlin is elected Senator for the city and county of Philadelphia, and Delaware county.

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From the Royal Daniſh American Gazette, of Sept. 24, received by Capt. Hunt, from St. Croix, in 12 days.

CHRISTIANSTAED, (in St. Croix) Sept. 24, 1796.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here the ſchooner Fancy, Capt. Venn, from Philadelphia, with the loſs of her main-maſt.—The ſame day arrived, the brig William Pennock, Capt. Halliday, diſmaſted.

Remarks from the log book of the brig William Pennock, Thomas Halliday, maſter, who ſailed from Philadelphia on the 6th of Auguſt, and left ſight of the Capes on the 12th; from whence he proceeded with various winds and weather until the 2d of September following; when, in lat. 24, 25, long. 63, 42, weſt of London, he encountered a moſt ſevere hurricane, which laſted 30 hours without intermiſſion, during which at 6, A. M. he found part of the cargo had ſhifted; at half paſt 6, wore ſhip to right her, it then blowing a mere hurricane, a ſea ſtruck her, which carried away all her quarter-boards and ſtanchions, ſplit the ſhear plank fore and aft on the larboard ſide, the water going down then ſo faſt that he could not keep her free, where the ſtanchions were carried away, as ſhe never righted, from the preſſure of the wind. He then reſolved, with the concurrence of the crew, to cut away the top-maſt, which made her righten ſo as to be able to ſtop the leaks on the quarter-deck with oakum, old canvas, &c. At 11 A. M. a ſea ſtruck her which carried away both her boats, with two ſeamen, one of whom was ſaved, the other never appeared after going over; at this time every moveable article was ſwept off the deck; at noon the gale ſeemed ſtill to encreaſe, which obliged him to cut away the main maſt and fore-yard, nothing then remaining but the bowſprit and fore-maſt. September 3d, her leaks increaſing, he then reſolved to lighten her of every thing that could be come at, which was from thirty to forty barrels of flour and meal, with the anchors, hearth, &c. At two A. M. a ſea ſtruck her fore and aft, which carried away on the ſtarboard ſide all the quarter boards, ſtanchions, booby-hatch, &c. at 4 ditto, the gale began to abate, and at noon, moderate weather. Latitude per account, 25, 44, long. 64, 37.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Coopers' ferries in Glouceſter county, in the night of the 14th inſtant, two MARES; one about five years old, about fifteen hands three inches high, a dark bay, off hind foot white, and the inſide of the other up to the foot-lock her mane ſomewhat worn off with the collar, and a curl in her hair on the back part of each thigh, a natural trotter, lately ſhod before; the other a dark brown, about fourteen hands three inches high, a natural trotter, lately ſhod before, a large ſnip on her noſe, her hind feet white nearly to her gambrels, and the off fore foot white nearly to her knee, a ſmall lump a little above the hoof on the near foot; ſhe carries her tail to the off ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars for each Mare, and Ten Dollars for the Thief or Thieves, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC BURROUGH, junior.

Glouceſter county, Oct. 15.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of July, a brown COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB HEISLER.

Sept. 13th, 1796. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, CARLISLE, and HARRISBURGH MAIL.

STAGES,

To pass through READING.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their generous patronage since his commencement of the line of STAGES from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh: Having duly considered its utility, begs leave to inform his friends, that he intends performing the route in much less time than formerly, for which purpose he has supplied himself with several excellent horses and careful drivers, by which means he hopes to merit a continuance of future custom. From the 19th instant the journey between Philadelphia and Harrisburgh (during the summer season) will be performed three times in each week, and during the winter twice; and for the better accommodation of the passengers, he intends not to admit more than seven in each stage. He likewise purposes to keep a stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle twice in each week, during the summer season, and once in winter: From this alteration in his line, and from his former punctuality, solicits a continuation of his former customers, and remains the public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Reading, September 5, 1796.

Stages will start and arrive during the summer season as follows:

Start from Philadelphia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, and at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Start from Harrisburgh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, arrive at Reading the same evenings, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

☞ The stage running from Harrisburgh to Carlisle will be so accommodated, as to arrive at Carlisle from Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at noon the same days in each week will bring passengers from Carlisle to Philadelphia the same evening.

BILL of FARE.

Passage from Carlisle to Philadelphia, or back, 6 dollars; to Harrisburgh 5 dollars; and to Reading 2 and ½ dollars. Way passengers, 6d. per mile, baggage, 150lb. equal to one passenger.

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of a healthy Negro BOY, who has been brought up to farming business, and particularly to driving a team; he is about 17 years of age, and will be sold for 10 years, then to be manumitted agreeably to the laws of New-Jersey. For terms, apply to

JAMES STRATTON.

Swedesborough, Sept. 20, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 22d of the 6th month last, from the subscriber, living in West-Nottingham, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, JEREMIAH FAGAN, better than eighteen years of age, light grey eyes, fair skin, and freckled, about five feet eight or nine inches high, short curly dark brown hair, pretty talkative, and apt to swear, when angry this country born; had on and took with him, a drab coloured coat, with large metal buttons, a short coat, ditto, with wooden buttons, both lined with blue and brown lindsey, one fine shirt, two coarse, ditto, fustian jacket and trowsers, olive colour, one pair of coperas and one pair dyed trowsers, two wool hats, one new, coarse leather shoes, with large carved buckles, he is fond of driving a team. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HAINES.

Sept. 27th, 1796. ‖ 6. w.

CAME to the plantation occupied by the subscriber, on the river Schuykill, about 3½ miles from Philadelphia, in the course of the canal now making, one red and white COW, with a white face, and a black ring or spot round the right eye. Also a dark brindled COW, with a few white spots about her belly: she gives milk from three teats. The owners are requested to pay the charges, and take them away. CONRAD WILAN.

September 14, 1796. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, within a mile of Whitemarsh Church, about three weeks ago, a dark brindled COW, with a white streak along her back, has a crumpled horn, and is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILLIP LEAR.

Sept. 14th, 1796. *

WAS taken up on the 6th instant, trespassing on the land of the subscriber, a dark brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, a small blaze in his face, and snip on his nose, three white feet, and is about 15 hands high, his off eye blind, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY PASCHALL.

Bell-Inn, Kingsessing, Sept. 17, 1796.

WHEREAS the partnership of *Jonathan Bowen & Son* is dissolved by mutual consent, all those that are indebted to said firm, are requested to come and settle the same by the 1st of October next; and all those that have any demands are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

JONATHAN BOWEN & SON.

Bridge-town, Sept. 10.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

John Platt, Henry Appleton, Sampson Wright, Henry Chapman, and John Prothers, executors of William Neale, deceased,
against
Garret Rapalje, and Helena his wife.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issuing out of the High Court of Chancery of the state of New-Jersey, directed to me, the subscriber, High Sheriff of the county of Morris, in the said state, and in pursuance of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue and out-cry, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March next, all those certain MESSUAGES, IRON-WORKS, MILLS, and LANDS adjoining thereto, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate, lying and being at the head of Muskinninkunk river, in the counties of Morris and Sussex, in the said state of New-Jersey, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND FORGE, which premises are sold under a decree of the said Court of Chancery, to the end that the monies arising from such sale may be applied to the discharge of the monies due from the complainants on a certain mortgage, bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, given and executed to their testator, the said William Neate, deceased, by the said Garret Rapalji, and Helena his wife, together with the costs of suit by the said Court awarded to the said complainants.

The sale will commence on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five on the above mentioned day, when a good and sufficient deed will be executed, by

HIRAM SMITH, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, that will deliver into the gaol of Philadelphia or Baltimore, a certain PETER STONE. He is about forty-five years of age, a German, talks bad English, is a tall slim man, with short hair, and fond of wine and brandy. He has lived in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, as a coach driver. If delivered in Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by JOHN M'CALLA, if in Baltimore, by me HARTMAN ELLIOTT.

Sept. 5th, 1796. ‖

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120 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last night, from the pasture of the subscriber, a large well made elegant light brown HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, carries well, is in good order, one hind foot remarkably mixed with white and brown hair, has no other white about him, is about twelve years old, and goes well in harness. Whoever secures the horse, and delivers him to me, shall receive twenty dollars, and for the thief, if convicted, the further reward of one hundred dollars, paid by the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county.

CASPAR WISTAR.

September 13, 1796. 6w. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday in the forenoon from the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, in the state of Pennsylvania, the following indented servants, viz.

John Flaugh, born in Saxony, about 27 years of age, of a low stature, stout built, has black hair and is of a tolerable fair complexion, had on, when he went away, a good hat, a red home made coating jacket, corduroy breeches, white stockings, and a new pair of shoes, tied with thongs, and is a Mason by trade.

Christian Nagle, born in Prussia, about 25 years of age, a little taller than Flaugh; has straight sandy hair, of a fair complexion, and a Taylor by trade, had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers and jacket, a good pair of shoes, and a wool hat, almost new, and speaks broken English.

Conrad Kratz, a Hessian, about 24 years of age, is tall and strong built, has black curled hair, which he wears sometimes tied; had on, when he went away, a brown home made cloth coat, almost new, a red home made cloth jacket, a pair of bottle green corduroy trowsers, a good pair of shoes, and a good wool hat, speaks very little English. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for any or either of them, besides reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL WITHERS.

September 7th, 1796.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles

ALSO

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

SO,

Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

IF ELIZABETH DRING, daughter of JONATHAN DRING, of the town of Waterford, Hertfordshire, in Great-Britain, who married ARCHIBALD WILLSON, be living, or any of her legal representatives, by calling on the subscriber, in West-Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, they will hear of something to their advantage. The subscriber intending to go to England the latter end of this month, would be glad to know if she is living, or any person who can justly represent her, to heir an estate that comes to her by the death of her father. THOMAS DRING.

West-Chester, Sep. 10, 1796. ‖

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Spring-Garden, on the night of the 31st of August, a bay HORSE, between 7 and 8 years old, about 15 hands high, is a natural trotter, black legs, mane and tail, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM SHUSTER.

Sep. 6, 1796. ‡

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MICHAEL ROADS, late of Honey-Brook township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payments; and all those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

JACOB MILLER, } Executors.
JACOB LANDISS, }

Aug. 22, 1796.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000 do. to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,		
19,946 Blanks.		300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1796.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerssner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

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TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq:* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possession given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t.f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.